

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Pianos and Organs

Tuned and Repaired.
Have your Piano or Organ tuned and repaired by an experienced and practical tuner. Tuning \$2.00; repairs extra.

Oscar W. Bammerlin.
Piano Tuner.

Bell Telephone 285. 57 East Main St.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 37 S. 3rd St., Commissioned, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
Jas. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. G. B.

The time to get choice things is when they first come out—that's now—for some things—

New Silks.

New Wash Goods

—they're ready and being sold. Samples sent if you write for them—we want you to do so—we'll esteem it a privilege to place samples and prices in your hands for consideration.

New Wash Silks, 25, 35 40c yd

including beautiful Crystal Corded Wash Silks in handsome colorings.

New Foulard and India Silks

designed and produced by the most skillful French Artists,

50c, 75c, \$1.00 a yard.

Choicest Wash Goods ever produced are shown this season:

Irish Dimities, 20c, 25c.

American Dimities, 10c, 12c

French Organdies and Organdie

Rayes, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Madras Ginghams, Novelties

and fine shirtings—made in

Scotland by D. & J. Anderson,

35c, 40c, 45c.

All wool French Challis, 25c.

30c. Silk Stripe Challis, 50c, 60c

New White Goods, 5c to \$1 25

Large lines of American Wash

Goods, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c.

Some remarkable surplus lots

of all wool Dress Goods at 25c

and 50c a yard—those at 25c are

40 inches wide—some at the

half dollar price were \$1.25—

none less than 75c—see what

extraordinary values these are.

Any other goods you're inter-

ested in, write about.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Lands in Central Wisconsin

Are now as desirable as any in the market.

The lands particularly in the central and northern part of Wisconsin, are being rapidly taken up by actual settlers.

The most salable are the timber and meadow lands now ranging in price from \$6 to \$12 per acre. A few months hence their value will be greatly increased.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. Wisconsin is one of the banner states of the West.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HORRORS IN INDIA.

Awful Suffering From the Terrible Famine.

STARVING, LIVING SKELETONS.

Pitiable Sights Witnessed by a Correspondent—The Present Famine the Worst of the Century—Cholera Has Broken Out in One Section.

[Copyrighted.]

JUBBULPOOR, Feb. 10.—On his way to this city the special representative of the Associated Press, who is examining into the famine situation in India, visited the poorhouses of Bilaspur and Katni. The inmates were found to be in a deplorable condition, the buildings were overcrowded and medical attendance was lacking. A man outside one of them was dead and another was dying. A girl of 5 years of age weighed only ten pounds and several adults were under 56 pounds in weight. The skin in all cases was drawn over the face, showing the outline of the skulls and the limbs and joints had the appearance of those of articulated skeletons. There is an immense migration to the Assam tea gardens, 1,000 persons going there weekly, deserting their wives and families.

It is estimated that the present famine is the greatest of the century. The famine belt is 1,300 miles long and 400 miles wide. This is apart from the scattered districts.

In all the rice districts there is no chance of a food supply until September. The government will thus be forced to support nearly all the population for six months and many of them for eight months. Whole villages are deserted.

Out of the 750,000 inhabitants of Jubbulpoor, about 120,000 are now receiving relief. By the month of May this number will be doubled.

The correspondent has just heard that the Kurai poorhouses in the western part of the district have been burned. Twenty-five persons perished. Cholera is reported to have broken out in the Mandaid district relief works.

DEMANDS MADE FOR WOOL.

The Growers Meet and Adopt a Tariff Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The National Woolgrowers' association has met here with 36 members present, representing practically all of the wool-growing states and territories. A resolution was adopted calling on congress for such a protective tariff on merino wool as will give the growers east of the Missouri river 20 cents per pound, farm value, for unwashed merino and 25 cents, farm value, for washed. For sections west of the Missouri river 16 cents is demanded, farm value, for unwashed.

A committee of seven was appointed, with President Lawrence as chairman, to confer with representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and with representatives of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, with a view to an agreement as to the pending wool and woolen tariff schedule, with a reservation, however, to the effect that the growers would not agree to any proposition not in full accord with their views.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

McKinley Favors It as Part of a New Cabinet Department.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Ferdinand Peck, president of the newly organized National Business Men's league, and Franklin H. Head have returned from the east, where they were in conference with senators and representatives at Washington. On their way back from the capital they stopped at President-elect McKinley's home.

According to assurances conveyed to President Peck and Mr. Head there will be important special legislation at the next regular session of congress. A department to be known as the "department of commerce and industry" will be created if the plans of the association, supported by the promise of hearty co-operation by the president-elect, mature. President-elect McKinley suggested he would be in favor of a tariff commission which should be auxiliary to the department of commerce and industry, to which might be delegated all tariff issues and recommendations.

YOUNG TURKS MAY REBEL.

Russia Makes a Move to Prevent an Outbreak.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Anxiety is felt here at the danger of outbreak on the part of the young Turks.

The officials of the embassies have received copies of a manifesto from the young Turk party, declaring that they had decided to have recourse to force. Numbers of fly sheets, denouncing the present government, have been found on the streets of Stamboul.

The Russian embassy has written to the Porte, pointing out the necessity of preventing an outbreak: "Which might imperil the integrity of Turkey."

This action on the part of the Russian embassy has impressed diplomatic circles, especially in view of the naval preparations at Odessa.

\$90,000 WILL REACH THE POOR.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Approves of the Bradley-Martin Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The Rev. Dr. T. D. Witt Talmage, when asked for an expression on the Bradley-Martin ball while here, said:

"My general theory is that it is well to give to the poor and needy. There are two ways to do it—one directly and the other scattering the wealth."

"I think that when an entertainment that will scatter \$100,000 is given, the man who cannot see that \$90,000 of it will reach the poor, needs a new pair of spectacles. I am in favor of these great entertainments. I am not talking now from a moral standpoint."

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

A Former Prominent Commission Merchant Shot in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—George Davies, for many years a prominent commission merchant of this city, has been shot dead by his wife at the residence of the couple, 11 Grace street. Davies and his wife lived unhappily and the tragedy was the result of a long series of quarrels.

Mrs. Davies was arrested shortly after the shooting on the charge of murder. When taken into custody she wept bitterly and said her husband had treated her unkindly and had called her bitter names.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—The report of the high chief ranger, Thomas H. Cannon, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, showed the order now has 636 subordinate courts in good standing, an increase of 100, and a total of 44,485 members, an increase of 12,004. During the year 264 deaths occurred in the order, representing a demand of \$207,000 on the endowment fund. The financial statement shows a balance in the endowment fund of \$38,160.72 and a balance in general expense fund of \$4,291.79.

Trying to Convict Sauer Again.

DEPAINE, Feb. 10.—André Sauer of Chicago, ex-cashier of the Finance Savings bank, is on trial here before Judge Mooney of Vanwert, charged with perjury. This is the fourth of the now famous efforts to convict Sauer for alleged crookedness in connection with the bank, which failed Jan. 5, 1893, causing a loss of \$135,000 to the people of Dehance county.

McKinley's Suit on Exhibition.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—The twelfth annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' exchange is in session, as is the seventeenth annual convention of the Custom Foremen Tailors' association. Among the features of the garment exhibit is the inaugural suit for President-elect McKinley.

An Old Editor Killed.

NEWARK, O., Feb. 10.—A. B. Clark, for many years editor of the Daily American of this city, has been killed by a railroad train. He was 72 years old and had retired from newspaper work three years ago.

Heavy Damage by a Fire.

GLOUCESTER, O., Feb. 10.—The last flames in the burning No. 10 mine were extinguished Monday night. No. 10 mine caught fire on December 1, and damage has been done to the extent of \$250,000.

THE LADIES WANT ARBITRATION.

An Open Letter Issued and Signed by Distinguished Women.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—An open letter to the women of the United States, urging them to use all means in their power to further the passage of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, has been issued. It is signed by the following well-known women:

Ellen M. Henriotin, Alice Freeman Palmer, Louise Lee Schuyler, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Margaret Sangster, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Jeannette L. Gilder, Hannah B. Stein, Grace H. Dodge, Mary E. Trautman, Candace Wheeler, Elizabeth B. Custer, Mary Louise Beebe and Maud Ballington Booth.

Mothers and wives are asked to oppose amendments, which would cripple the efficiency of the treaty, by writing to the senators, holding meetings and sending petitions to Washington.

One Robber Shot Dead.

KINGMAN, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Indian trail riders and deputy sheriffs have started on the trail of the train robber who escaped after holding up the Santa Fe train at Nelson. The identity of the robber killed by Messenger Summers is still unknown. He was a cowboy. The robber who escaped secured nothing but a few registered packages and letters from the mail car, through packages being unmolested.

Lord Aberdeen's Trip.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—His excellency, the governor general of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen and suite, will leave for Nashville on Friday next in their private car to attend the wedding of Hon. Archibald Majoribanks, son of Lord Tweedmouth and brother of Lady Aberdeen, to Miss Missy Brown of that place.

Chasing Masked Robbers.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 10.—Three masked robbers held up two citizens in the central part of this city. Officer Alex McClaskey gave chase and was fatally shot. A posse is in pursuit, heavily armed. Bloodhounds are on the trail.

Rev. Dr. Hall Honored.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall has been accorded the indorsement of the board of directors of the Union Theological seminary for the presidency and Skinner and McAlpin professorship of the seminary, the posts recently made vacant by the resignation, respectively, of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and the Rev. Dr. George Lewis Prentiss.

To Promote Trade With Japan.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Japan's minister, Toru Hashi, who is in the United States with a view of bringing about a closer commercial relationship between the two countries, has left for Washington.

Two Sick Senators Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Both Senators Harris and George are reported to be doing well. The former had a comfortable day, and the latter probably will leave for Mississippi Saturday.

A Woolen Firm Fails.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 10.—Messrs. Lockhart, Sons & Co., woolens, who suspended some days ago, have assigned. The liabilities are placed at \$110,000 and the assets at \$112,000.

OBsolete OLD TREATY.

Morgan Wants Clayton-Bulwer Agreement Abrogated.

AMENDMENTS TO ARBITRATION.

A Number Proposed by the Senators. Bacon Afraid Southern Bonds Might Figure—They Wonder How Newspapers Secure Secret Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The most important developments concerning the consideration of the arbitration treaty by the senate in executive sessions were the offering of the amendment by Senator Morgan of Alabama, providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the speech by the same senator in favor of this proposition. Senator Morgan declared that the conditions which called forth the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had long passed away. It was no longer binding on either nation, nor was it of any use or value to this nation, though it might be of great importance to Great Britain in case the Nicaragua canal was constructed. With the treaty now under consideration, he said that no doubt the question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in effect would have to be submitted to arbitration.

While the old treaty was obsolete and disregarded yet it was still used as a menace and bugaboo to the United States whenever the construction of the Nicaragua canal was advocated. Great Britain, declared Senator Morgan, had violated the treaty and abrogated it by occupying a portion of the territory of Honduras. Great Britain would use the treaty of arbitration to her advantage and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be used in the same way unless it was declared to be void. There was no better occasion for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than by so providing in the arbitration treaty, said Mr. Morgan.

Another important amendment was offered by Senator Bacon of Georgia. It provides for a modification of article 8, so as to relieve the southern states from any obligation that might arise under the bonds issued in the reconstruction days. The amendment was the result of a conference among the southern senators, who concluded that the article as it now stands might render it possible to make these bonds, when held by subjects of Great Britain, the object of arbitration.

When Senator Morgan renewed his remarks he stated that the treaty before the senate should be amended so as to except in definite terms the Nicaragua canal and everything relating to that enterprise. He dwelt at length upon this phase of the treaty, and read from a number of reports bearing on the subject, showing the interest of the United States in that part of the continent, which the senator declared was more vital than any treaty that could be made with Great Britain.

A number of amendments have been prepared which will be offered in the course of the debate. Among them is one directing that all subjects of arbitration must first be submitted to the president and the senate before being sent to the tribunal provided for in the treaty. Another excepts from matters subject to the treaty, the Alaskan boundary dispute, also any controversy as to the boundary line in the Straits of Foca, which separate Vancouver island from Washington state.

Senator Teller stated that he wanted it understood that the silver men were not opposing the treaty as silver men, and that no opposition was being made to it because it affected the silver interests. There were other and sufficient grounds upon which to base their objections.

The suggestion raised by Senator Daniel in the committee on foreign relations, as to whether the difference between the price of silver and gold coin in case this country goes to a silver basis should be made the subject of arbitration, nor did it attract any particular notice.

The first two hours were given to a discussion of the full reports of the secret session that were printed in the papers, there being much wonder as to how the newspapers got hold of it.

AGREED TO IMMIGRATION BILL.

The House Also Passed Bills Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house has agreed to the final conference report on the immigration bill by an overwhelming majority (217 to 83) and passed two more pension bills over the president's veto.

The modifications of the immigration bill contained in the conference report by which an intending immigrant was required to be able to read and write "the English or another language," and which permitted the illiterate wife and minor children to accompany an eligible immigrant removed the main opposition to the bill, but Mr. Mahoney (Rep., N. Y.), Maguire (Dem., Cal.) and Keifer (Rep., Minn.) opposed the whole theory of the bill on general principles. Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.) and Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) both spoke in favor of the bill as modified.

The beneficiaries of the pension bills passed over the veto were both of the class known as "remarried widows." Mr. Cleveland has disapproved a number of these bills, but he has also allowed several to become laws without his signature.

\$400 a Ton For Armor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The senate committee on naval affairs will recommend that the secretary of the navy shall not be authorized to pay more than \$400 per ton for armor and that an appropriation of \$1,500,000 be made to be used in the establishment of a plant in case the manufacturers refuse to accept the price.

The Weather.

Generally cloudy; probably local snow; winds shifting to easterly.

NO SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The United States, at Least, Has Not Expressed It, Says Gomez.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The World this morning publishes an interview with General Maximo Gomez, dated Camp of General Maximo Gomez, near Salado, province of Santa Clara, Cuba.

General Gomez said the Cubans would accept nothing but independence from Spain.

"Do you believe the United States is rendering aid to Spain?" he was asked. "That is a delicate question," he answered. "I hope not. Still I will speak plainly and with candor. It is certain that the United States has not been our ally. If the government at Washington owes anything to the cause of liberty, it is that it favors the struggle for freedom now going on here, it has not shown it even by so much as an expression of sympathy."

When asked about the stock of ammunition on hand he did not speak.

"Could you materially increase the size of your army if you had plenty of arms and ammunition?"

"I could march into the province of Havana with 75,000 men in a month," replied General Gomez, "and that would mean the almost immediate freedom of Cuba, for one Cuban is as good as two Spaniards. More than that, I am convinced that with 50,000 men properly armed and equipped and supported by artillery, the Spanish army could be driven from Cuba within three months."

CAMPOS MIGHT RETURN.

He Is Willing Again to Resume Command in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: "Marshal Campos has expressed his willingness to resume command in Cuba. The World correspondent learns on good authority, if he can contribute towards insuring speedier submission by the insurgents, adding:

"I approve the spirit of the reforms, but their efficiency depends upon the mode of carrying them out."

"I believe the suffrage ought to have been made more extensive and that the conditions for the election of the insular assembly should better defend it."

"The protection maintained for Spanish imports into Cuba I consider excessive, as it may prove prohibitive in the case of many articles."

"The government could afford to be more liberal if it really was sure that the end of the war is in sight."

SENATIONAL CUT IN RAILS.

Now Selling at the Lowest Price Ever Known in America.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Steel rails are being sold at the lowest price ever known in America.

The steel rail pool has collapsed and \$18 a ton was asked for rails in Chicago and in Pittsburg the rate was \$15.25 a ton.

Monday the price in Chicago was \$26 and in Pittsburg it was \$25.

The sensational break of \$8 a ton within 24 hours is the result of a secret meeting of the rail pool held in Pittsburg Monday. All the members were present. No agreement could be reached and the Illinois Steel company broke away.

In the trade the dissolution of the pool is taken to mean that Carnegie & Co. in this way make it known that they can sell rails cheaper than anybody else, and that they will not henceforth be hampered by an agreement which is to their disadvantage.

ATTACKS HIS PARTY'S POLICY.

A Republican Congressman Attacks the Bimetallic Conference Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The interest in congress in the question of an international monetary conference was shown by the presence in the house committee on coinage of many members to listen to the discussion of the resolutions before the committee. Several members of the committee on banking and currency took part in the debate.

The first speaker was Representative Hill, a Connecticut Republican, who spoke from a political standpoint, but bitterly denouncing the senate for attempting to lay a trap to ensnare the Republican party. It was an attempt, he said, to bring about party voted down at the last election, the free coinage of silver and a double standard of value.

Referring to Senator Chandler, he said the proposition was thrust upon the incoming president by a senator who had bitterly and violently opposed his nomination, and that that senator had been sustained and seconded by the chairman of the National Democratic committee.

Representative Brewster (Rep., N. Y.) remarked that the bill was a trap by the enemy to put the next president in a hole.

Representative Fairchild (Rep., N. Y.) said that he understood the senate bill had been drafted by Senator Wolcott after conference with Mr. McKinley.

SOME SUNDAY SERMONS

Divine Healing Comes in for Some Attention.

ALSO JONAH AND THE WHALE.

The Hamilton Pulpits Give Church Goes Something to Think About—Observations by Pastors Smith, Barry and Simpson to Their Respective Congregations.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, of the First M. E. Church, preached on "Faith Healing," Sunday evening, taking for his text the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of Acts, "And his name through faith in his name hath made this man strong whom ye see and know; yea the faith which is by him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all."

In the course of his sermon Dr. Smith said: The founding of the Christian church was accompanied with miracles of various kinds, including the healing of the sick and the raising of the dead. There was a common purpose or object in these miracles, viz.: (1) To prove to the people that the apostles were the servants of God; (2) to show that the message which they delivered was divine; (3) to attest the fact that Jesus, in whose name they ministered, was mighty, had all power in heaven and earth.

Dr. Smith said: We have a record of the miracles which were delivered in the church, and the raising of the dead. There was a common purpose or object in these miracles, viz.: (1) To prove to the people that the apostles were the servants of God; (2) to show that the message which they delivered was divine; (3) to attest the fact that Jesus, in whose name they ministered, was mighty, had all power in heaven and earth.

When I find a man who can cast out devils, I don't say that he is a prophet, but I say that he is a man who has been cured by the power of God. I don't say that he is a prophet, but I say that he is a man who has been cured by the power of God.

Where is the necessity for setting aside the historic evidences of the bible and introducing a new class of evidences? The bible record is complete and we are prohibited from adding to or taking from.

Before we can accept of the claim that the "signs" of apostolic times are being repeated today, we demand that these miracles have the apostolic seal and likeness. We have a right to examine them by the New Testament standard. It was wrong for us not to do so. Let us take the lame man of our text and other cases of healing, and we find great uniformity among them.

These cures were wrought by faith. Read the text and see whether Peter did not think the lame man was cured by faith. This characteristic belongs to all the miracles of healing, and when a man proclaims that he has been cured by divine healing according to the standards of the bible, but it is not "faith cure," I at once dismiss him. His cure has not the apostolic seal.

These cures were often wrought among incurables. Persons born blind, or lame, lepers and others were cured. The case before us was that of a man more than 40 years of age, born lame. He had never walked a step. There would have been little significance in the healing power of apostolic times if it had been practiced only among those whom the physicians could cure. The apostles never sent home a corpse and said "It is too late," and the man who says today "It is too late" has not the apostolic qualifications.

These cures were wrought, substantially, without means except faith. James 5:14 seems to indicate the use of means, "anointing with oil," but if the anointing with oil is the application of a remedy, and in many cases it is a safe remedy, then the whole question is surrendered. It is no longer miraculous healing, but healing by medical treatment. When you read James 5:15 you will discover that it is not the anointing, but faith that cures. Sometimes a look, a word, a command, even the shadow falling upon the sick, and they were cured. The means were employed to help the faith.

The cures were remarkably quick. The lame man "immediately arose." Had it taken Peter a month to cure him the effect would have been lost. So of all the other cures of apostolic healing.

These cures were perfect. Why should they not be? Peter dared to stand in the presence of the people who had known the lame man from birth and say he is perfectly sound.

It is simply ridiculous for a man to claim he is healed by divine power as were the sick in the days of the apostles and exhibit even the symptoms of disease.

It is absurd to think that the cures wrought to attest the divinity of religion could be disputed. The disease was clearly recognized and the cure indisputable.

Miraculous healing was not intended of God to displace the work of the physician and surgeon.

There is a sense in which all healing is of God. He heals through nature's

laws, by remedial agencies and in various ways.

The men who apply these remedies are not lacking in intelligence or character. They are neither knaves nor rascals. Their vocation is as defensible as any other. Materia medica and surgery have made wonderful progress in the past. The doctor comes into the home to bless it. He is neither a butcher nor a villain. The time is coming when his advice will be sought after more than his remedies. Personally I am more thankful to God for the advice that has enabled me to avoid disease than I could be if I had been restored to health after being sick. There is some light to be found on the subject of healing in the life of Paul.

This apostle did not have indiscriminate power of healing. Phil. 2:25-27 records the story of Epaphroditus, whom Paul could not cure. On another occasion Paul left Trophimus at Miletus sick. Why did he do so if he could have cured him? Paul wrote out a prescription for Timothy and told him to drink no longer water but use a little wine for his stomach's sake and off infirmities.

Surely this was medical treatment. Paul could not cure himself, and God would not. 2 Cor. 12:7-10. I thank God that Paul was not cured of the "thorn in the flesh," but that grace was given him so that he gloried in his infirmities and said, "When I am weak, then am I strong." There is encouragement and hope for any poor, infirm man today who reads that God answered Paul by saying, No.

Paul traveled with a doctor whom he called "the beloved physician." Jesus referred to the physician, kindly. "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick." Why did He use the word so kindly, or at all, if the physician was not needed.

Christ always placed the gospel above the "signs" of apostolic times. Mark 16, Luke 10:17-20.

The standard of piety that some men are trying to erect, in which it is proclaimed that sickness is always the result of personal sin, can't be maintained. Christ taught, in John 9:1, that neither the blind man nor his parents sinned because he was born blind. If sickness is always attributable to sin, then Samuel Johnson was a sinner when he wrote in derision, "The sick man is a rascal."

Let us love God with all our hearts, trust our bodies and souls to His keeping, whether in health or in sickness.

DR. SMITH AND JONAH.

In the Rev. Geo. B. Smith's sermon, Sunday forenoon, at the First M. E. Church, he opened by touching lightly on the facts, as alleged, of Jonah's unique experience, that it was a miracle, and as a miracle no more strange than other miracles recorded in the bible, which, as all true believers accept, must be accepted as literal. He dwelt at large upon it as a lesson, and a warning against the sin of disobedience, and in this latter assumed the same ground as Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn. The main difference is that the latter believes the story as narrated to be a fable, while Mr. Smith accepts it as a true literal infallible history of an occurrence that happened 3,000 years ago.

THE REV. L. H. BARRY'S REMARKS.

In his sermon at St. Paul's Church Sunday evening, the Rev. L. H. Barry also touched on Spiritualism, Christian science, faith cure, and what he termed other fads. His text was Matt. 17:19, and his subject "The Transfiguration and some things that are cleared up by its light." The text, eminently proper in the Epiphany season, being a manifestation of the glory of Christ in its highest form, is interesting also on account of the light it gives on many of the fads of our day.

This is an age of fads—fads in every-day life, fads in medicine, fads in theology. Who does not remember the blue glass fad of the seventies? Years ago men were bled for every disease; then came advocates of water cure—water only; then we have the Kneipp cure—going barefooted, Christian science, pow-wow, faith cure, and who can follow them all? We have fads in religion—spiritualism, philosophy, and the like—batteries that have lured many away from the firm foundation of Christianity until they are mired in some swamp.

The transfiguration gives us light, by which many of these things may be tried:

1. It manifests Jesus in the light in which He is known and seen in heaven.
2. We get a glimpse of the future of man.
3. It is an incentive to strive for that inheritance of glory.

We will not have space to follow the argument, but give a few thoughts on faith cure and kindred subjects, in which many are interested now.

These thoughts were introduced in the last part of the discourse, when the speaker explained that in striving for heaven, it must be remembered that Jesus is the only way, and that Jesus deals with us through established means. In looking at these fads proposed in life, in religion or medicine, the first question to ask is not, What have they accomplished? or What do they claim to do? But What place does the system give to Jesus Christ? If they rob Jesus Christ of any of His glory or make Him less than He is, true God and true man, they must be rejected, even if they come from an angel or claim to have raised the dead. Christian science, for example, is neither "christian" nor "science." Claims that are based on anything else than God's word, even if they rest on the testimony of those who may have come back from the dead, are to be rejected.

The present is a dispensation of means, that is, God deals with men through fixed means which He has Himself given. God could still deal with us immediately, though His rule is that we should use the means He has established. In every day life, while He might still rain man-

na, from heaven, He will "if a man will not work neither shall he eat."

In religious matters, while He might speak to us from heaven, directly, He has given us His word and sacraments, and therefore He said to the rich fool in hell who wanted someone to go back from the dead to his five foolish brethren, "They have Moses and the prophets; if they will not hear them neither will they hear though one arose from the dead."

Even in our diseases, God has given us fixed means through which He blesses us, though He can, and occasionally may, heal by the mere power of His Word. Occasionally even Christ used means, into which He laid His power, and which insofar were medicines. He told a certain man to wash in the pool of Siloam; He healed a blind man by mixing a little clay and spittle and anointing the man's eyes; He commended the Good Samaritan, for pouring oil and wine into the wounds of the man, who fell among thieves. Paul told Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, and so different examples might be given, of the use of means; though that time, and until the Bible should be finished, as it now is, was an age of miracles.

It is false to assume that God has given us the same power, as He gave to the founders of the church. Who in our day can raise the dead as Peter and Paul did? Who among "divine healers" or faith cure men, will even attempt to restore a lost finger or a lost tooth?

It is false to Christ's instructions to teach that we should pray for bodily healing unconditionally, or otherwise than in the words, "Thy will be done." It is heartless and cruel to awaken hopes in the incurable, and then to tell them that the reason they were not cured is because they have not had faith, as is often done.

To assume anything that is contrary to God's word opens up the gate to a whole caravan of errors. If people will only keep in the light of God's word, and examine everything by that light, they will not be driven about by every wind of doctrine, nor chase after many will of the wisps, but will keep on in the even tenor of their way, and be blest in this life and the life to come.

"THE NEW BIRTH."

A large audience was in attendance at the Christian Church last evening and listened very attentively to the Rev. F. H. Simpson's discourse upon the subject of the "New Birth." He told how New Demons had come to Jesus and asked the question, "What is necessary for me that I may have eternal life?" Nicodemus was not the only person who had asked Jesus this question; it was a remarkable question; he received a remarkable answer. "Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God." He had come to Jesus by night, perhaps for the same reason that a great many people today do not accept Christ as their Savior; because he feared the people. He was a ruler in Israel; a man of high authority, and he feared that he might become unpopular with the people; but "ye must be born again," not may, you must be born of water and the spirit, or it is impossible to see the kingdom of God.

A CRITIC CORRECTED.

He Was on the Right Track, but Did Not Go Far Enough.

It had been a very bad attempt at authorship, and the actor who had made the venture into literature was sensible enough not to quarrel with the unfavorable verdict of the audience. It was hard to admit that his genius was at fault, but he did so with a good grace and without reservation.

"I—er—I suppose you saw that comedy of mine?" he was saying to a friend.

"Yes, I saw it."

"In looking over the house I was forced to the conclusion that a great many people were missing it, and I was afraid you might be one of them."

"No, I stand till the very end."

"It wasn't a very hilarious occasion, was it?"

"Not very, I must admit. It may be that I didn't catch the spirit of the thing. I hear so much about the density of audiences that I suspect it was due to my own lack of appreciation that I couldn't get enthusiastic. But some of it was undoubtedly your fault. You misled me."

"How?"

"You told me it was going to be a funny play."

"That's what I got for trying to be a prophet. I was sure it had all the symptoms when I started in with it. I regarded it as a masterpiece of effortless hilarity."

"You were wrong. That was the great difficulty with the piece—it was too somber. You must pardon my frankness, but that performance was positively gloomy."

"My boy, you don't speak advisedly. Your comment may be justified by your point of view, but it doesn't cover the ground."

"I had one of the best seats in the house."

"But you should have been with me, up on the stage, where you could watch the audience. Then you would realize that 'gloomy' isn't the word. It was sepulchral."—Exchange.

A New Danger to Firemen.

At a recent fire in the basement of a Chicago electric power house the firemen had great trouble in getting at the blaze. They had to chop holes in the floor of the dynamo room before they could get a stream on the blazing pile of waste. Not waiting for the dynamos to be shut down, they crept through the black smoke and turned a stream on the flames. In an instant they were flung to the ground with great violence, and the hose was sent flying into the air. A heavy current had passed along the stream and had shocked them. Though unconscious when rescued, they quickly recovered.—Electrical Review.

Letters posted in New York will reach the Barbados eight days later.

A PECULIAR BUSINESS.

Breeding and Catching Leeches For the New York Market.

James Partit and his children earn all the money they make raising leeches, for the work of breeding the blood-suckers on the Partit farm on Toms river, near Lacy, N. J., is nothing compared with the labor of catching them. The wary leech will take hold of nothing but human flesh, so the members of the Partit family, big and little, plunge their legs into the swamp and draw them up presently with the prey attached.

Farmer Partit doesn't seem to think a little blood letting hurts one.

"They are as good as a dose of spring physic," says he. "Why, me and the boys get so fat and healthy doing nothing all winter that we need something like this to keep us in order. If we fished too long at a time, they might do some harm, but we know when to stop. After the season is over we feel fresher and better than if we hadn't been leeching. They are just like mosquitoes—they suck out all the bad blood and leave the good, and that's why, I suppose, we feel so good after a month's work in the swamp. I think we'd all have malaria down in this wet place if it wasn't for the leeches. No man could wade through such a mudhole without getting malaria unless somehow helped him."

His farm yields 500,000 leeches a year, and the price is 20 or 30 cents for 100, giving an annual income of \$1,000 to the family. The market is New York or Philadelphia, where the leeches are distributed to the trade.

Half a century ago this would have been a great business, but the belief in leeches has fallen off in this country. Excepting to the practice, and Paris consumes 5,000,000 leeches yearly, while London finds use for over 7,000,000 a year.

James Partit or his boys, when wading, discovered the presence of the leeches in his swamps. He looked up the subject and decided that he would supply the American market, which hitherto had depended on Europe. He found that buyers preferred the European fellow of olive green without spots, or else the German leech, with dark green body spotted below with black. He got a few specimens and put them in the pond. They multiplied rapidly after their enemies, the water snakes, were exterminated, and soon the first leech pond in the country was established. The young are ready for market in about a year, but reproduction takes three years. The average life of a leech is 15 or 20 years. Usually a healthy man can fish in the swamp four or five hours without losing enough blood to exhaust him. The leech has three jaws and from 20 to 30 teeth. When these get going, in a short time the leech will swallow five times his weight in blood.

All this is more pleasant than the practice elsewhere about New York of fattening leeches for the market on decrepit old horses which have been condemned to the bonnyard.—New York Press.

GETTING PATENTS.

The Discoverers Are Not Usually the Ones to Reap the Reward.

If you look back on the history of human progress, you will find that none of the great epoch making inventions has ever been patented. The man who lit the first fire—whether Prometheus or the party from whom he stole the idea—did not get a patent for it. Neither did the man who made the first wheel, in every sense one of the most revolutionary inventions in the history of man. The same thing may be said of the invention of soap, candles, gun powder, umbrellas and the mariner's compass, or to come down to our own day, of the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

Patents are mostly concerned with small mechanical details and improvements—it may be in the application of steam and electricity—and by means of these patents enormous profits have been secured to second rate inventors, but the great ideas and discoveries which underlie these details have been given to the world gratis.

There is a general notion that if you did not protect inventions by means of patents inventors would cease to invent and material progress would come to a standstill. But history does not bear this out in the least. Men with great mechanical gifts do not exercise them solely with a view to commercial profit any more than astronomers search the heavens for new worlds with an eye to registering patents and floating companies on the results of their discoveries.—London Truth.

Plaiting.

Very narrow plaiting is a favorite dress trimming. A costume of gray camel's hair is made up in a plain princess fashion. The waist closes at one side, and the skirt, waist and sleeves are, as one enthusiastic young woman expressed it, absolutely smothered in pinked out ruffles of iridescent taffeta. In addition to the plaiting these ruffles are plaited, then drawn out a little to make fans, which are laid so as to form bands of trimming from shoulders to waist line as outlines for yokes and to supply the place of the almost collapsed sleeves. One dress has an outlined yoke of very narrow pinked and plaited ruffling. From the seams where the sleeves are sewed in are similar ruffles of varying widths, the lower one being about 14 inches wide and the upper one not over 3 inches wide.—New York Ledger.

To change one's nationality in Russia is not at the command of every purse. The first condition is that you should be a landowner for five years at the shortest, and that during the whole of that period you should have resided upon your property in that country. The next condition is that you should take the oath of allegiance to the czar.

When an Englishman becomes a naturalized Norwegian, his wife and children also change their nationality.

THE HARBOR LIGHTS OF HOME.

I set my shallop on youth's shining sea
That smiled up at the sun.
"Hurrah!" I cried, "From home a rover free,
I'll breast life's waves alone."
And storm and night seemed faint and far away
And old wives' hints of wreck,
Like fairy tales, the while the sunshine lay
Like gold upon the deck.

But when upon the canvas of the cloud,
Ink black in onward rush,
And hoarsely moulting of the thunder loud,
The jagged lightning's brush
Lined me my folly with each vivid stroke,
Then, in the driving foam
And stinging spindrift as the tempest broke,
"Home! Home!" I cried, "My home!"

And through theinky curtain of the gale
There comes a thread of light,
And o'er the slitting of the useless sail
Homo voices cheer the night.
For, see! Across the outer bar that lies
Smothered in creamy foam
There shines the welcome of a woman's eyes,
The harbor lights of home!
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

Fossil Reptile Tracks.

The greatest region in the world for fossil tracks of the reptiles which lived in the early days of the world is that in the vicinity of Portland, Conn. Some of those old time monsters walked as bipeds on feet that made tracks 16 to 20 inches long. These tracks are almost as broad as they are long, and the stride shows that the "reptile" must have been fully 12 feet in height. Formerly these wonderful "fossil tracks of the Connecticut valley" were said to be tracks of ancient birds, but of late the geologists have taken a different view, declaring them to be marks left by reptiles.—St. Louis Republic.

Twelve tablespoonsful of any liquid make what the doctors call a teaspoonful.

A HOME REMEDY

For the Cure of Colds and La Grippe.

La grippe and influenza, cold in the head or on the lungs, are not only distressing maladies, but are very dangerous as well. Cold on the chest is an inflammation affecting the passages and vessels leading into and through every portion of the lungs. The inflammation may be so violent as to cause death in a short time if not quickly relieved, or it may linger and drag as a bad cold of more or less severity. What is true of a cold is equally true of la grippe. Even a mild condition is liable to turn quickly into a pneumonia, or what is worse, into a consumption. The breathing tubes become so sensitive that the least exposure, the slightest draught, change of clothing, or of the weather, is sufficient to cause fresh cold, terrible cough, pain and fever. Cough is the foremost symptom, and it may be harsh and dry, or loose and laden with much expectoration. It is always annoying, leading up a constant irritation and excitement in the sore and inflamed tubes. There is pain and tenderness under the breastbone, sometimes of a raw and tearing nature. Hearseness, hoarseness, whispering, or loss of voice, chilly sensations, sore throat, aching joints and catarrh of the head. As the disease advances there are night sweats, hectic fever, loss of flesh, spitting of blood or hemorrhage, and the patient has the appearance and symptoms of consumption. The old way of treating a cold is too well known to need any explanation here; the new way—the better way—is with Lightning Hot Drops. This remedy is especially valuable in colds, la grippe, influenza, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Indeed, for la grippe and influenza it may truly be said to be a specific, while for breaking a cold or relieving hoarseness it is without an equal.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

You Can't

Go Amiss

if you get a package like this. It contains the genuine

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Jos. Horne & Co.

That's All!

Only \$7.50 for a silk-lined Kersey Overcoat, formerly \$10.00 and worth \$15.00.

Only Two Dollars for a warm and durable Boy's Reafer.

Only Four Dollars and a Half for a heavy and substantial Boy's Ulster.

Only Six Dollars and a Half for a fine Fur Collarette.

Only Five Dollars for a stylish Fur Cape. Worth twice the money.

Only Five Dollars for Children's Long Coats, fur trimmed, formerly \$17.50.

Only Ten Dollars for dainty Children's Party Dresses, beautifully made in silk, from Parisian designs, formerly \$35.

Only Eight Dollars for Misses' Tailor-Made two piece suits, some were formerly \$28.00.

Only Three and a Half Cents for a fine line of Apron Gingham, regularly Five Cents a Yard.

Only Seven Cents a Yard for yard wide Percale, regularly Twelve and a Half Cents a Yard.

Only Thirty-five Cents a Yard for all-wool silk embroidered Skirting Flannels, regular 50c and 60c qualities.

Send for samples of any material that you may want, or if you cannot come in, have these garments sent to you on trial.

Penn. Ave. & Fifth St.

PITTSBURG, PA.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the NORTHERN & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address:

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS, Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

You Can't

Go Amiss

if you get a package like this. It contains the genuine

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

THE TIE.

When a pair of lovers quarrel
And in pride and anger part,
Off with hasty speech unkindly
Wrung each the other's heart,
As with high and haughty footstep
Tears offend and mad away,
She will turn her head a moment,
Glancing only so she'll say—
At the glow of dying day,
Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

When a pair of lovers weary
Of such comedy of strife,
Meet again and sue forgiveness,
Vowing harmony for life,
As with soft and tender glances,
For one little kiss he'll pray,
She will turn her head a moment,
Glancing only so she'll say—
Let us think he's won the day,
Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

—St. Paul's.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

"One thing I could never understand," said the judge as he looked around at three or four guests after dinner, "is why everybody seems to expect a man when telling a story orally to confine himself strictly to the truth while no one ever demands anything of the sort from a writing story teller. It isn't fair. Besides it is based on wrong principles. When a man tells a story, he ought to make it just as interesting as he can regardless of all considerations of truth."

"Dangerous doctrine," might be extremely demoralizing," observed the domineer.

"I can't think so," returned the judge. "Take the case of a host, for instance. I hold that it is not only his privilege but his duty to entertain his guests with the best stories he can tell and give no thought to truth. And I'll undertake to show you that it is not demoralizing in any way. You remember having heard me mention the tramp trip which I took around the world when I was a young man, I presume."

"I believe so," answered the major doubtfully.

"I wasn't, of course, exactly what we picture when we think of a tramp, but I didn't have much money and naturally I fell in with all sorts and conditions of men. I reached my lowest ebb financially in Sydney, Australia. At a cheap boarding house I became acquainted with a man who was by profession an aeronaut. His name was Mudgett, though on the bills he scintillated as Signor Campanella."

"He was an excellent story teller and a good fellow, though, like myself, he was passing through a regular Ockhurstian streak of bad luck. He had lost his balloon. It seemed that the thing had blown away on particularly windy afternoon just before the ascent, and the poor fellow was waiting in hopes that it would be found out in the bush somewhere and brought in. It used to be quite pathetic to see him search through the want advertisements in the morning papers, looking for the heading of 'Found—Balloon,' but he never came across it. He also advertised it himself, giving a full description of the balloon and offering a reward of £10 for its return, but in this he was equally unsuccessful."

"At last he gave up all hope. 'Some woman found that balloon,' he would say, 'and couldn't resist the temptation to cut it up for silk dresses. Well, she's fixed for a good while anyhow; that balloon ought to make an ordinary sized woman about 300 dresses, though I'll bet a shilling she'll get tired of the color along on the last half of the second 100.' It was before the day of big sleeves, so I dare say he was right about the number."

"But my friend's fortunes changed finally, temporarily at least. He found a man willing to furnish money for a new balloon, and after it was finished he made regular daily ascents for a fortnight. He asked me to accompany him, and I did so several times. However, all luck still pursued Campanella, and two weeks after he got his new balloon he one day had a row with a drunken sailor and went to the hospital with a broken head."

"The manager came to me in despair. Could not I make the ascent? I agreed and went over to the grounds. Here I put on the signor's gorgeous apparel and climbed into the basket. There was a trapeze below the basket on which the signor was wont to hang by his toes and otherwise to playfully disport himself while going up, but I judiciously kept off and stuck to the basket."

"The crowd made a great uproar about this, feeling that they were not getting their money's worth unless they saw a man endanger his life. I could hear the manager explaining that I would begin to perform as soon as I was up high enough to make it worth while, and later I understood that after I had passed out of sight above the clouds he assured them that I was then doing the most blood curdling feats on that trapeze that any human being ever attempted."

"There was a rather stiff breeze blowing and I sailed along at a good rate. I had shot up 6,000 or 7,000 feet, and far below was a mighty ocean of white cloud. Where I was the sun shone brightly, and it was cool and pleasant, but I could soon see the lightning thrashing about below and hear the thunder growl. I had no desire to go down into a thunderstorm, so I sailed on."

"At the end of two hours I was still driving along at the rate, I estimated, of 60 or 80 miles an hour. I had grown tired of watching the raging storm below and looked off toward what I suppose I may call the horizon. Far away against the sky I saw a speck. I thought it was a bird at first, but as we approached nearer what was my astonishment to see that it was another balloon."

"We were being driven by currents blowing at right angles and were rapidly coming closer together. Soon I could make out another person in the other balloon. I waved my hand at him, and as he was a hundred feet above me, I threw out a few handfuls of ballast. I rose and instantly saw that we were

going to meet. I prepared a rope, and as the sides of our great bags touched I threw one end into the oncoming basket. As the other astronaut straightened up from making the end fast I was further astonished when my eyes met those of a beautiful young woman."

"The line was holding us only 10 or 12 feet apart. I took off my hat and, as a total stranger, apologized for addressing her, but hoped that the unusual circumstances of our meeting would excuse my apparent rudeness. Besides, I fancied that her face seemed familiar, though this, of course, was a flat lie. She smiled and gracefully accepted my apology. She was young, bright and, I thought, the handsomest girl I had ever seen. She was tastefully dressed in a fancy costume, with skirts reaching just below the knee."

"We were soon chatting pleasantly together, and I learned that she had gone up (or come up, rather, that afternoon from Melbourne, and had been driving before the wind above the storm, as I had myself been doing. It was, she said, only her third ascent, but she was perfectly cool and laughed gayly over our somewhat strange meeting. I happened to look closely at her balloon, and suddenly it struck me that it answered the description of the one the signor had lost. I asked her delicately where she got it, and she said that it had come down one day in her father's front yard, and after a diligent attempt to find the owner by advertising in all of the Melbourne papers and putting up a notice in the post office she had decided to begin making ascents with the balloon herself, since there was a heavy mortgage on her father's farm and danger of his losing it if £500 was not raised soon."

"She was much embarrassed when I told her that I knew the owner of the balloon, and instantly said she would return it to him at the earliest possible moment. I was by this time so taken by her that I told her she should do nothing of the sort; that as the signor had got another balloon I would see that she was not disappointed, though I had not the least idea how I should ever pay for it."

"At this she blushed, thanked me, but said that mamma would not allow her to accept such a gift from a comparative stranger. I was deeply touched by her delicacy in the matter, but resolved that she should own the balloon nevertheless. In fact, to tell the truth, I was, as you may guess, falling in love with the girl just as rapidly as it is possible for any man to fall in love with any young woman."

"And, to make a long story short, by the time the storm was over and we began to descend I was engaged to her, subject to the consent of her parents. As we settled toward the earth and I gazed across into her great, liquid eyes and saw there the light of awakening love I was the happiest man above the Australian continent. But one dark thought crossed my mind—that of my utter poverty."

"We soon reached terra firma, and a delicious thrill shot through me as I touched her hand for the first time in assisting her from her basket. I then turned and picked up a stone to use in slaking down our balloons. I saw something gleam on it. I examined closely. Gold! A glance showed me all about on the ground. I used my stakes in making out a claim. It became the celebrated Gas Bag mine, of which you have heard, and a month later I sold it for £200,000. We were married in Woolloomooloo."

"See here, judge," broke in the domineer, "I thought this story was going to introduce an incident to prove that lying is not demoralizing!"

"I promised nothing of the sort," returned the judge. "This story is an example, not an incident to prove anything. However there may be proof in it after all. I have told it, and I'll leave it to any one here if I am demoralized."—Hayden Carruth in Chicago Post.

The Game as Played in Africa.

It can hardly be too often repeated that the Jameson raid and the Johannesburg rising are merely incidents in the game which has been played for years and is still playing between Mr. Rhodes as the representative of British hegemony and President Kruger as representative of Dutch and ultimately, though not willingly, of German. I have a good deal of admiration for President Kruger as a strong man in a difficult place and highly esteem the Boers as a resolute and hardy race, but President Kruger's government is intolerable, and if he were to win we should lose the headship of South Africa. There is a great deal of talk now about getting at the guilty person behind Jameson's raid and Johannesburg's revolt. This is assigned to be Mr. Rhodes—a short sighted assumption."

Behind the reform committee, who merely found an ally in Mr. Rhodes, looms the formidable first cause of the disturbances in the Transvaal, the ungainly figure of the old copper dictator. Give him all praise for diplomacy, courage, tenacity and a certain diplomatic magnanimity, but remember that the oppression and corruption of his government, deaf to remonstrance or warning, is the real cause of the trouble, and that the guilt for the blood spilled at Krugersdorp, as for the suicides in the trunk at Pretoria, rests on the unrelenting, though somewhat unctuous, autocrat of the Transvaal.—Fortnightly Review.

Half a Loaf.

The Northern American Turnerbund, which recently met at Louisville, has a "woman question." It was recommended by the committee that women be permitted to take part in the big carnival at St. Louis next year, which was carried, but they were denied admittance into the convention by a vote of 215 to 167.

Got the Pen Mixed.

"Yes, sir," said the fat stranger, "the pen is mightier than the sword."

"From Chicago, ain't you?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

[Without distinction of nationality.]
A wife whose love has vanquished doubt and fear.
In faith and courage man's eternal mate,
Of his a-mind of will commensurate,
A love that time will but endear,
Whose of the flower, inebriating year by year
A soul more beautiful, with light clear,
Steals sweetness from the winds of adverse fate
Like summer roses fed with radiant cheer:
Man's love and comrade, passionate, pure,
And strong;
Among the merry gay with quip and jest;
To all the sad and lonely, motherhood:
The heart of him she loves, to war with wrong,
He is her strength, and she to him is rest,
Revealing each to each truth, beauty, good,
—A. M. in Speaker.

IN A TEACUP.

Harry Ellard had risen half an hour earlier than usual this morning to give himself sufficient time to write a letter upon which his entire future happiness depended—so he told himself—but the half hour had elapsed before he had been able to formulate his thoughts satisfactorily. He was due at his office in 20 minutes, during which time it would be necessary for him to shave and consume his breakfast. So, without further attempt at elaboration, he dashed off what he had to say, sealed the letter and wrote her Christian name on the envelope, placing the stamp on the wrong side. Why he had not written the letter the previous evening, during which he employed several hours in meditation concerning it, is a conundrum that only a man in love can answer.

After ornamenting his face generously with ugly little razor scars, he hurriedly completed his toilet and rang vigorously for the bellboy.

"Here, Alexander! Take this letter and mail it for me." He handed him a button instead of a dime, and rushed down the hotel corridor to stop the descending elevator.

Alexander stared after him, then looked at the button, grinned and turned the letter over.

"Ain't got any address—stamp on wrong side. Well, I guess he knows his business." And he dropped it into a box.

A month passed. Harry had received no reply, and became in consequence extremely uneasy, thinking that perhaps in his haste he had written something that might have offended the recipient or that the letter had not reached its destination. Alexander observed his patron's discomfiture with a troubled conscience, for he was fond of him because he tipped him more liberally than any one else in the hotel.

The letter was returned in due time from the dead letter office, and Alexander was entrusted to take it to Mr. Ellard's room. He rested on the stairway and thought the matter over. He did not wish to lay himself liable to reproach for his carelessness. He knew that when a man makes a fool of himself it is not well for any one who acknowledges he knows of it.

The envelope was addressed simply but illegibly "Agnes."

Alexander remembered certain rose tinted notes that were strewn about Mr. Ellard's dresser, signed, "Yours, as always, Agnes. No. — W— street"—the lady doubtless for whom the letter was intended, and instead of returning it to the writer, he delivered it at the above address.

Agnes Moran read it with a gleam of triumph in her eyes.

"At last!" she exclaimed. "I had a severe struggle landing that fish—wealthy, handsome, healthy, the beau ideal of my circle. What a triumph! I wondered why he was so silent and lackadaisical the last time he called. But how is this! The letter is dated Oct. 1—it is now the 5th of November. The envelope has been opened—how odd! Oh! And upon examining it closely she realized what had happened and laughed heartily."

"Poor fellow—and he has been in uncertainty for over a month. But what possessed him to send the letter in this condition after its return! Perhaps to let me know how perturbed he has been. Well, no matter. He shall know his fate by tonight. The first thing to do is to go over to see Agnes Fairfax and tell her the news. Hatful thing—she played her cards hard to get him. She will squirm with jealousy." And the black eyed, red lippled, round, little dame! started off at a deliberate self-conscious pace with her head up, as a fine young animal which has tasted blood and knows where more prey can be obtained.

She found Agnes in her modest boudoir, before a dainty white dressing table.

"What do you think, dear," cried Agnes, breaking in upon her calm and throwing her luxurious figure into a dimity covered chair; "the strangest thing has happened, and I have come to spend the whole afternoon and evening to tell you about it." She handed Agnes the letter, watching her narrowly. Agnes's hand trembled slightly as she saw the writing; then she read it aloud with perfect composure:

My DEAREST GIRL—I address you thus because you have always been so to me, because from the first time I saw you you seemed to belong to my life.

You are so different from the women about you, so sincere, pure and simple, a mountain flower among household plants, and although I have lived in this world of society for years I long for a restful atmosphere such as your love might give me.

I have written this to tell you that I cannot call on you again until I know in what capacity I may come. If it is to be only as your friend—and I will be your friend as long as you will allow me—it would be a kindness in you to let me know at once. In deep anxiety.

"A mountain flower!" laughed Agnes. "He does not know me. If he thinks he will find rest with me, he is very much mistaken. What do young people want of rest? They need excitement and activity. I shall cure him of his sentimentalism. But we will humor him for the present."

"Agnes," said Agnes with a look of

pain, "that man offers you a beautiful affection. It is wrong for you to appreciate it."

"Oh, you don't know anything about him," she said, tossing her head in enjoyment of Agnes's discomfiture. "It takes a woman of my knowledge of human nature to see through such a man. He is simply flattering me to predispose me in his favor. And now I want you to do something for me, dear. I want you to write him here tonight. You know you tell fortunes beautifully with tea grounds. I want you to tell him his fortune, terminating with this affair of the letter, and when you have aroused him to a high pitch of anxiety concerning my reply, I will step into the room, quite by accident, and you, of course, will be taken aback and retire precipitately."

Agnes, mastering the feeling of revolt with which her friend's cold blooded reception of her sister's hand inspired her, entered into her plans with an assumed seriousness that awakened in Agnes an unpleasant suspicion that she was amusing herself at her expense. "At any rate, I shall laugh last," thought Agnes.

Agnes sat for Mr. Ellard, and having done so, she slipped on a gown with a white belt, and then, with a pretty glow on her cheeks, she went to the door to see if the letter had arrived. Agnes had arrived in a very dramatic manner, in a costume, displaying her figure to its greatest advantage.

The door was ajar, and Harry was announced. He was visibly embarrassed, but Agnes's frank and cordial reception soon put him at his ease, and presently when she knelt the tiny alcohol flame beneath the brass teapot, saying, "I am going to brew you a cup of tea, and if you don't mind the grounds I will tell your fortune," he had quite recovered his self-possession. "I shall be glad to have you do so," he replied, "for I am very desirous of knowing my fate." Agnes glanced toward the portieres, which trembled noticeably. His eyes followed hers, and he said: "There seems to be a draft. Is the window open? Do you feel chilly? I will close it." And he arose with alacrity to cross the room.

"Oh—no, no!" said Agnes precipitately. "You must not—that is, I mean—I am not chilly." Then she began to talk rapidly to conceal her confusion, while he sat down, looking at her curiously.

After he had disposed of his tea, she ordered him to reverse the cup on the saucer and turn it three times. This he did, wondering what motive had prompted her to select this peculiar method of entertainment. As he handed her the cup she said impressively: "I see a young man. He has written a letter." Here her auditor colored, evading her glance. "He has written it in great haste," she continued, "and very carelessly, which he should not have done considering the importance of its substance." At this point they were interrupted by a cough from the portieres. Harry Ellard looked at her steadily. "Agnes, is there some one behind those curtains?"

"Don't interrupt," was the reply. "Listen to what I have to say. The young man neglected to address the letter further than the Christian name of the lady for whom it was intended. It was returned to him, and this morning the lady received it in a somewhat demoralized condition. The lady loves you very much, and her answer?"

The portieres were thrown apart and Agnes stepped out, just in time to see him knock the teacup from Agnes's hand as he made a wild dash toward her.

"Agnes—you hoax!" he cried, covering her in his big arms and holding the face of the struggling girl where he could kiss her lips over and over again. "Why didn't you tell me at once that you had received the letter?"

"Because—because," turning her head with difficulty and glancing at Agnes, "I did not receive the letter at all. It went to Agnes."

"But you knew it was for you," said Agnes. "I suspected—but you had me 'g' in the wrong place." But at this point Agnes passed out of the room, slamming the door.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Getting Even With Him.

It is always gratifying to one's sense of justice to see the tables turned upon a would be swindler. Mrs. J. G. Jebb tells the story of a young Englishman who was traveling in Mexico. One Don Manuel represented to him the immense value of a certain silver mine, with which circumstances compelled him to part. But his friend should see and judge for himself.

The two men were accordingly lowered a short distance into the shaft, and the Englishman was so pleased with the appearance of the ore that he gave his check for half the purchase price. Later he felt moved to explore his investment further, and going alone to the mine, hired an Indian in the vicinity to lower the cage. He speedily discovered that the mine was full of water.

Putting into immediate action a plan of reprisal, he sought Don Manuel and expressed his desire to visit the shaft again, to which the Mexican reluctantly yielded. The Indian was again hired to lower the cage, Don Manuel, at the Englishman's instance, giving the requisite instructions. The Englishman then politely motioned the older man to be seated.

Hardly had he done so when the Indian, in obedience to a gesture from his secret patron, began turning the windlass. In vain Don Manuel entreated and threatened, till his voice arose faintly from far below.

Then the cage was drawn up to within a few feet of the surface, and the Englishman demanded of its drenched occupant the surrender of his check. Evidently the young man meant business, and, without a word, Don Manuel yielded.

"Now you can come out. I hope you have not taken a chill?" inquired the Englishman courteously.—Youth's Companion.

Let The World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE has its victim at a disadvantage. Always, taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a complete cure after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and a desire to tell the whole world how it was done.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

COPPER MINING

more profitable than gold.
Copper King of Arizona 5cts per Share

Write or call and get prospectus.
Will H. Stahl, Fiscal Agent Navarre 0

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.
The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.
In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.
If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.
Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.
Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.
If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.
Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.
Have a regular time for rest and eating.
Keep your feet warm, and head cool.
If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.
Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.
Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.
Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.
Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted, the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people, the third, to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.
He does all that he agrees to, and without a moment's delay. His failure does not occur it can always be traced to carelessness, impudence, or over work on the part of the patient.
He treats candidly, liberally and honestly with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance. Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not flatter or promise to do anything by holding up a phylloxy of a penny before their eyes. He does not urge the patient to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he force his prescriptions upon the patient, but he holds the scales of justice in his hand and weighs the case in the light of his own knowledge.
He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last months of their lives, or give up their last time for medicine.
He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee promising to cure, only for no disease, taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They tell of run down, digged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for biliousness, dyspepsia, Heart Trouble or Rheumatism and kidney disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to the terrible dread of the sick of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular physician, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where these patients incur by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your country and treats you and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not make the case any less his. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure every body? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has been summed up succinctly in proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Feb. 18, '97
ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

KINGS AND SAINTS

On January 30th an Episcopal church

of the ritualistic order, at Philadelphia,

celebrated the anniversary of the be-

heading of King Charles the First, by un-

veiling and solemnly blessing a picture

of that luckless monarch, and by singing

anthems and saying prayers to his honor

and glory. King Charles would, no

doubt, have been much edified by this

performance, and it would probably have

rejoiced his heart to hear himself be-

ing thus made much of by the bishops,

priests and deacons of an American

church, in the midst of a somewhat non-

medieval community. Commenting

upon this celebration, a Philadelphia pa-

per says: "The American eagle accords

the shelter of her wings to every Old

World cult, from Buddhism and Moham-

medanism to Blavatskism and the Mid-

way Platonism, and why not to the

twenty-five decades be dug up and

ratified by weak fanatics in the land of the

Pilgrim Fathers."

DR. DOWIE AND DIVINE HEALING

SARDINIA, O., Feb. 3, 1897.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I have read with much interest the

controversy in your columns lately relat-

ive to the alleged "cures" through the

treatment of the Rev. Dr. Dowie, of

Chicago. I think, from the standpoint

of an agnostic on this particular "ism,"

that Dr. Dowie can survive the scruti-

nizing approaches of Massillon's most ex-

acting doubting Thomas. I was in Chi-

cago during the time the "doctor" was

so continuously under arrest and when

public prejudice was being formed by

the leading pulpits, to the detriment of

the doctor and his institution of heal-

ing. I accepted an invitation one Sun-

day to accompany a professor of a medi-

cal college in paying the tabernacle a

visit to see and hear for ourselves. As

already related by one of your corre-

spondents, we found the wall of the

structure across one entire end com-

pletely covered with discarded articles

of invalid wearing apparel, such as

crutches, braces, crusses and shoes of

every imaginable form and size. We

listened to the voluntary statements of

intelligent, responsible people regard-

ing their present condition compared to

their former. They each gave their

names, age, street number, and manner

of treatment from which their improve-

ment resulted. It is not my purpose to

attest to anything here beyond what

came within my own vision and hear-

ing.

In the course of Mr. Dowie's remarks

he represented that the people whom he

was treating represented in the course of

a year an income to the "regular" prac-

titioners of an amount between \$300,000

and \$400,000. This volume of business

taken from those who had come into pos-

session of all the knowledge of medicine

and surgery, as attested by their certifi-

cates from colleges and state boards of

health, suggested ample cause for the

bitter opposition directed against him at

the instance of the health officers of the

community. For myself, I don't think

I am capable of receiving treatment as

prescribed by Dr. Dowie. My credulity

is not sufficiently developed to reach the

test degree of "faith," but this does not

prevent me recognizing in the work of

Dr. Dowie a force, psychic or otherwise,

that has relieved suffering, restored

health and strength in direct face of

death warrants issued by "regular" prac-

titioners.

So much for Dr. Dowie. Since leav-

ing Massillon, six months ago, my chosen

work of "saving the country" has been

left almost entirely to my worthy suc-

cessors in your city. Just now my at-

tention is occupied in furnishing addi-

tional consumers for the vast products

accumulated in the face of an expectant

troung of laborers. In other words, a

daughter came to our household Satur-

day morning, the sixth.

It will extend this letter too long to

add any suggestions political; and on

the other hand, both in politics and in a

literal term, I'm just simply "sawin'

wood," reading the newspapers, and in

my humble way doing all possible to

help along that wave of prosperity an-

nonced from the roofs of the Russell

works. Give our regards to the patient,

expectant Massillonians. In years to

come we expect to hear of other drug

clerks from the present force landing in

the Senate. In fact, I have watched for

announcements that James Randall

Dunn had accepted such a clerkship for

the future involved.

Trusting this will find THE INDEPEND-

ENT in a receptive mood, undisturbed by

fears of postoffice contests or foreign con-

sulships,

Negatively thine,

HENRY VINCENT.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know

that the very best medicine for restoring

the tired out nervous system to a healthy

vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine

is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone

to the nerve centers in the stomach, gen-

tly stimulates the liver and kidneys, and

aids these organs in throwing off impuri-

ties in the blood. Electric Bitters im-

proves the appetite, aids digestion, and

is pronounced by those who have tried it

as the very best blood purifier and nerve

tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per

bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-

town, Mo., was troubled with chronic

diarrhea for over thirty years. He had

become fully satisfied that it was only a

question of a short time until he would

have to give up. He had been treated

by some of the best physicians in Europe

and America but got no permanent re-

lief. One day he picked up a newspaper

and chanced to read an advertisement of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-

arrhea Remedy. He got a bottle of it

and the first dose helped him and its

continued use cured him. For sale by

Z. T. Baltzly druggist, opera block

A Point to Remember

If you wish to purify your blood you

should take a medicine which cures

blood diseases. The record of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is

the best medicine for the blood ever pro-

duced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the

most stubborn cases and it is the medi-

cine for you to take if your blood is

impure.

Hood's pills are the best after dinner

pills: assist digestion, cure headaches.

25 cents.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy a fair test and consider it one

of the best remedies for croup that I have

ever found. One dose has always been

sufficient, although I use it freely. Any

cold my children contract yields very

readily to this medicine. I can con-

scientiously recommend it for croup and

colds in children. Geo. E. Wolf, clerk

of the circuit court, Ferdinand, Fla.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Opera

block.

Pure blood and a good digestion are

an insurance against disease and suffer-

ing. Burdock Blood Bitters keeps the

blood pure, the digestion perfect

A HORSE ON A TRESTLE.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brennard, of West Brookfield, a son.

Mrs. Margaret Sibila, in North Mill street, is sick with the asthma.

Harry Haring, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with his parents in the city.

Mrs. Frank Seiler is seriously ill with the grip, at her home in Center street.

Mrs. J. S. Arnold, of Cleveland, is visiting her sons, F. Willard and Edwin F. Arnold.

T. P. Penning, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, H. C. Penning, in Third street.

Miss Bessie Dart, of Cumberland, Md., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Johns, in East street.

Soph. Houser is very ill, with but very little hope for his recovery, at his home in Center street.

Peter Sailer, who has been seriously ill for several weeks as the result of blood poisoning, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Carl Schmettau, of Toledo, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard, in East Main street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold a dime social at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Chidester, Friday evening, February 13.

Mr. Frank Pollwell and Miss Maud Eberhardt, of Columbian Heights, were united in marriage at St. Paul's parsonage, Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. L. H. Barry.

The presses and most of the type of the erstwhile Massillon Printing and Publishing Company have been sold to the Superior Machine Company, of Cleveland.

There will be a valentine social given at the Zion church, West Oak street, on Friday evening, February 12, in honor of the Rising Sun club. Come one, come all and get a valentine.

The hard times social given by the Daughters of St. George, Tuesday evening, was very largely attended, and those present danced, played cards and had a general good time until a late hour.

W. D. Benedict, the house furnisher, has been doing an exceedingly large business in neighboring towns during the past few weeks. On Monday a \$175 consignment was shipped to Painesville.

The Sunday school of the United Brethren church will give a mum social Tuesday evening, February 16th, in the Sunday school room. A programme of music will be rendered during the evening.

In the new Kranske mine, near North Lawrence, the entry through 1,000 feet of solid rock, at which a force of men has been at work for several months, was completed Saturday, and coal is now being mined at its opposite end.

A. C. Merrillat, appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Major McKinley, from Koochs, a village near Mt. Eaton, has just been commissioned a first lieutenant by President Cleveland, and assigned to the Third U. S. cavalry.

The Johnson & Co. steel plant at Lorain is now working night and day forces. The U. & L. W. is daily handling an average of forty cars of coal and pig iron consigned to the Johnson company, which are transferred from the Fort Wayne railroad at Massillon.

James Parks, who conducts a small stand at the W. & L. E. depot, has been notified of the death of his mother in Canada. Mr. Parks, who has suffered for years with rheumatism, is confined to a small room in the rear of his stand and is wholly unable to move.

At a meeting of the Canton board of trade held on Monday night, it was decided that the officials of the boards in Alliance, Akron, Massillon, Niles, Warren and Youngstown shall be invited to the complimentary banquet to be given on the evening of February 22.

Mrs. Rebecca Lash, who resided on a farm about one mile west of Justus, died on Tuesday, February 9, of dropsy, at the aged of 77 years. The funeral services were held at the late residence on Thursday morning, and the remains were laid to rest in the Mt. Eaton cemetery.

George Francis Train, of New York, will lecture at the Armory on February 17th, on "Cuba Libre." He comes at the solicitation of Mr. J. S. Coxey. Mr. Train is said to be one of the most fluent men in the world, and at the same time capable of expressing whole sentences in a single word.

Wean, Horr, Warner & Co., the Medina onion growers, are shipping out on an average of 20 cars per week, averaging about 400 bushels per car. Up to Saturday night they had in stock about 60,000 bushels, and owing to the advance in the price of onions they will make a pretty good sized chunk of lucre.

For years Edward Oliver has enjoyed the distinction of being the first man to report the reappearance of the robin in the spring, and this year is no exception. Mr. Oliver saw the first one near the glass works Sunday, and himself and family and the neighbors whom he summoned watched the bird until it was lost from view.

Louis Ielsch fell a distance of twenty feet down an elevator shaft in Russell & Co.'s works, where he is employed, this morning, and sustained a fracture of his right arm and thigh. Dr. Culbertson, who is attending him, has good hopes for his recovery. His home is in West Tremont street, and he is the head of a family.

An unusually early spring is coming, if the predictions of the older residents and the signs observed by them can be depended upon. Several robins put in an appearance Sunday and sang merrily during the twilight hours, and wild ducks have begun to take their flight northward. Two large flocks were seen on the river, south of town, on Sunday. As a usual thing ducks do not leave the South until March.

The miners of the various villages and neighborhoods of the district are holding meetings daily, to select and instruct their delegates to the Massillon convention. The Minglewood miners met yesterday and chose Benjamin Jones as their delegate, and by a vote of 53 to 40 expressed a willingness to return to work at the 51-cent rate. As about 200 men

are employed in this mine, the meeting was comparatively poorly attended.

The members of the Ladies' Home Circle and their husbands surprised Mr. Arthur Boerner at his Akron street residence, Tuesday night. Progressive euchre was played, Mrs. Wm. Wagner winning the first prize for ladies, and Mr. Arthur Smith winning the men's first prize. Mrs. Arthur Smith and Mr. Joseph Ehret won consolation prizes. Mrs. Boerner served a delicious supper, and the affair did not come to an end until nearly daylight.

Trustees of the Humane Society met last night. Among other things they decided that out of town calls for the age's help would only be responded to when in the judgment of the officers the case seemed urgent. Many people who complain because this and that is not done fail to realize that the society is kept alive by voluntary contributions, and those who are most apt to criticize are the least willing to pay at the rate of one dollar per year.

Invitations will go out shortly for the annual Washington's birthday ball of Clinton Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M. These are the committees: Arrangements—S. A. Conrad, Z. T. Baltzly, Lester Nave, J. C. Putman, H. C. Diehlmann. Reception and Taperlight—E. E. Fox, Chas. A. Albright, J. T. Gow, Chas. G. King, T. F. Reed, Tom Wood. Cuisine—Wm. Yost, Stanton H. Fox, C. O. Heggen, J. R. Dangler, J. A. Shoemaker. Finance—John Bell, H. C. Penning, Henry Gribble.

Arthur Roe, night porter at the Hotel Conrad, has suffered with an abscess in one of his ears. Sunday morning he sought to ease the pain by swallowing half an ounce of chloral hydrate. In the afternoon he took some more, and at once lapsed into a condition that so alarmed the attaches of the house that they summoned Dr. Dimon, who administered an antidote. He rallied and had about recovered this noon. Had there been a delay of any length of time in calling in medical attendance, the drug would have resulted fatally.

William McKinley Carr, a relative of President-elect McKinley, was at the Hotel Massillon Monday evening. Mr. Carr is a pension and claim attorney and resides at Angola, Ind. He is one of the survivors of Company A, 19th O. V. I. While in the city Mr. Carr met with an unfortunate accident. He intended to pass from one of the rooms on the first floor to the hall, but in the darkness he made a mistake and stepped into an open stairway, and fell to the bottom. The two middle fingers of the left hand were dislocated, but he was not otherwise injured. Dr. Culbertson attended him.

Victor Burnett arrived in the city Saturday night after a two months' absence in South Whitney, Ind., and his friends will all be pleased to hear that he has come to stay. Mr. Burnett found much to interest him in Indiana, and when everything else grew monotonous there was the hunting—the best to be found east of the Mississippi, with rabbits in season all the year round. The boys in those parts, Mr. Burnett says fill their game sacks without expending an ounce of powder, their only weapon being an old piece of rubber hose. Once on the trail of a rabbit, and it soon runs to its hole for protection. The hose is forced in after it, and while one shouts through the tube the other holds a sack ready to receive the cotton tail, when, terribly frightened by the unusual noise in what had been heretofore a safe retreat, it again comes to the surface to take its chance in the open air.

A GOOD MAN RETAINED.

Judge Wise Begins His Second Term—Court House News.

CANTON, Feb. 10.—Maurice Augst has been retained as deputy by Probate Judge Wise during the latter's second term, which began Tuesday. Mr. Augst has been connected with the probate office for ten years, having first been selected as deputy by Judge Fawcett. He is efficient and courteous, and his always pleasant manners have won him hosts of friends. Mr. Augst said this morning that the general business of the office had slightly increased in comparison with last year, presumably due to the increased population of the county. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of estates administered, but assignments this year will be much less frequent than they were in 1896. In January, 1896 ten assignments were made, while but three were filed last month. There were twenty more assignments in the county in 1896 than in 1895. Business depression has materially decreased the demand for marriage licenses. Up to 1893 the issue averaged about 800 a year, but since the average has been about one hundred less.

Five of the twenty-six cases assigned to Circuit Court Judges Pomerene, Adams and Douglass for hearing were disposed of Tuesday afternoon. The case of George Brown, of Massillon, vs. the state of Ohio, submitted on alleged error, was the first called. Then followed the cases of Wm. J. Essig vs. Mary E. McCormick, error; Wm. H. Green vs. Annie Effuger, appeal; Charles B. Miller vs. the Handy Wagon Co., error. The case of W. O. Wernitz vs. Louis B. Hartung, was settled out of court and costs paid. J. H. Atwell vs. Samuel D. Lane, appealed on error, was the first case called this morning.

Marriage licenses have been granted to George E. Miller and Margaret Roads, of Canal Fulton; Thomas Mossop and Eva Baumgardner, of North Lawrence; Jesse O. Gardner and Helen Shriver, of Massillon.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Henry Sinnock, of Perry township. John Schaeferle has been appointed administrator of the estate of John J. Schaeferle, of Canton. The guardian of Charles and Ira R. Nist, of Canton, has filed a first partial account. The guardian of Flora Koch, of Alliance, has filed a final account. J. W. Kreighbaum has been appointed guardian of Arthur and Sasper Heimbaugh, of Lake township. Monroe C. Meeker has been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah C. Meeker, of Canton. In the assignment of Daniel Hoessler, of Jackson township, schedule of debts and liabilities has been filed, also the first partial report of the assignee.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

A FLOP AT NEWMAN.

The Correspondent There Now Speaks Out for Bushnell.

WHY HE TAKES THIS COURSE.

Ohio's Governor Makes Friends Among the Miners—Thieves Break in and Steal at Stanwood—The Navarre Pottery About to Start Up Again.

NEWMAN, Feb. 10.—Governor Bushnell's action in sending a representative to the Pittsburg district in behalf of our coal miners at this particular time when the question of price is in dispute, is highly complimented by our people generally. A man in public position who has the backbone and stamina to stand up and manifest an interest in behalf of downtrodden labor at a time when their bread and butter are at stake, deserves the good will and support of the laboring class, irrespective of party, thereby encouraging others to befriend us in time of need, for "a friend in need is a friend indeed," and should be appreciated at all times. We had taken a firm stand in favor of M. A. Hanna for the United States Senate, but since Governor Bushnell has come out openly in the interest of labor, we feel duty bound to support him as our friend, for we have never heard, and we fear very much we never would hear, of Mr. Hanna interesting himself in behalf of the cause of labor. Some may say that it was only a bid for the labor vote, etc., during the senatorial contest that prompted Governor Bushnell to befriend the miners at this time. Be that as it may, it is a step in the right direction, and bidders in the direct interest of labor have proven to be few and far between from men in high political and social positions. One thing is certain, Governor Bushnell has made many friends by his recent action toward the miners.

The Gaineys Preece Brothers have found a new block of coal of excellent quality in their Brush Hill mine that is finding a ready market in Massillon by the car load besides supplying our home trade. Mrs. Thos. Masters, of Massillon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Sadler. Ramor has it that a wedding is to take place in our village this week, the particulars of which are promised for our next. "Spring chickens" are hustling for township honors. Quite a number are willing to sacrifice personal interest in order to serve the people instead of their party. John Williams, of Canal Fulton, is spending a few days with old associates in our village, the guest of Wm. Aston. Wm. Ralston, who is completing a course at the Ohio mining institute at Columbus, addressed the annual convention of mining engineers in that city last week on mine ventilation and accumulated gases, and then accompanied that august body on a tour of inspection through the Hocking valley. Miss Maggie Stanford, of East Greenville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Reese, this week. Geo. Williams, the local agent for the Prudential insurance company, attended the annual meeting of this district at Canton last Wednesday, and reports a grand time. Nearly all of the officers of the company were present and much information was given the local agents.

THE WHISTLE WELCOME MUSIC.

NAVARRÉ, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Flora Martin and the Misses Lizzie Talbot and Jennie Martin, of Canton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas, over Sunday. The blowing of the pottery whistle Monday morning announced to the employees that work would be resumed, which was welcome tidings, as the pottery has been idle for about two months. About twenty five people from town attended the literary at Eberly's, Tuesday evening. The exercises were very good, quite a number from town participating. Mr. Richard Thomas, of Alliance, visited with his parents over Sunday. Mrs. A. W. Goshorn is dangerously ill. The high school has organized a literary society and will hold their exercises on Friday afternoon. Everybody is invited to be present. The German Lutheran's will meet at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Feb. 14, to organize a Sabbath school. The Reformed Sunday school will be held in the afternoon. The Rev. J. D. Wyandt, pastor of the U. B. church, discourses to a large and attentive audience Sunday evening. Subject: "Who is on the Lord's Side."

THIEVES AT STANWOOD.

STANWOOD, Feb. 10.—Clark Oberlin is visiting friends and relatives in Williams county, O. The Rev. Mr. Berkey will conduct a series of gospel meetings at this place, beginning Wednesday evening, February 10. The Wainwright Coal Co. are about to build several new houses on their property at the Woodland mine. On last Wednesday evening Arthur Oberlin discovered some thieves at his chickens, and with his Winchester rifle shot at the fleeing thieves but failed to spot them. Miss Jennie Cully left Saturday afternoon for Brooklyn, N. Y., where she expects to visit the family of the Rev. Chas. Kneisel. She will be gone about six months. Mrs. Jonathan Stoner was suddenly called to Wilmot to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Crowell, who was very sick, but later reports are that she died Saturday.

NEWS ABOUT OHIO.

Mr. John D. Frazier, of Hopedale, O., shot himself through the chest with a shotgun on Saturday. Mr. Frazier was the victim of unrequited love, being enamored of a neighboring farmer's daughter, who either received his attentions with indifference or declined to receive them at all. The shooting was done at the foot of a large oak tree, within sight of her home, and her father was the first to find the body. Miss Stella Haines, a girl of 18 years,

who worked in the Lima Egg Case company's works, met a terrible death on Saturday. Her dress was caught by a shaft, and before she could release herself or the machinery be stopped, she was drawn around the shaft and her neck broken.

A branch of the Needle Work Guild of America, located at Akron, which was organized simultaneously with a similar branch in Massillon, has collected 2,800 garments. Of these 450 were given out in private distribution by the directors, others went to the city hospitals, and the balance is yet to be distributed.

Mrs. Hillan, a young married woman at Dayton, after having had a disagreement with her husband, took a small dose of rough on rats and prepared to die. Fortunately she had taken such a small quantity that it had little effect, and after antidotes had been administered Mrs. Hillan began to recover. The husband had been out of work for some time, and the wife is subject to hysterics.

Another victim to the insane excitement occasioned by emotional upheavals at religious revivals has occurred at Lisbon. A young man named Robert G. Fontz was adjudged insane on Saturday, and will be committed to the state hospital. He has been mentally unbalanced ever since his attendance at a recent revival meeting.

THE TUSCARAWAS ON A RAMPAGE.

BOLIVAR, Feb. 11.—The Tuscarawas river has been on a rampage for the past few days, in consequence of the recent rains. It was thought that much damage would necessarily follow, on account of the ice gorging, but none has been reported as yet. The German Lutheran singing society of this place intends holding an oyster supper and social on the evening of February 19. One of the features of the evening will be selections by the society, with orchestral accompaniment. But two candidates are announced for the coming election, Mrs. V. A. Baker, the wife of a prominent Democrat, and Wm. Lanhart. One of the candidates will ignore the election and make an effort to secure the coveted boon by other methods. The election will take place, and let the result be what it may, all parties interested will make an effort to see that it is carried out to a finish. John Toner is on the sick list, and has been for some time. Mrs. Daniel Lash, a widow who resided a mile and one-half west of town is being buried today at the Sherman cemetery, four miles north of here. She was the mother of Haro Lash, who is keeping a hotel at Abilene, Kas. Charles Long has gone to Sandville to dig coal. Winfield Swank and a boatman by the name of Knapp had a lawsuit regarding the hiring of a team by Swank from Knapp, the latter claiming that he was to receive pay, and the former that he was to have them for the feed. D. C. Parks was attorney for the plaintiff, and Wm. Lash for the defendant. The plaintiff lost the case. John Zopf, who has been sick for some time with rheumatism and lung trouble, is recovering. Reading circle at the high school building on Friday night of each week.

CANAL DOVER NEWS.

CANAL DOVER, Feb. 11.—The ice men were busily engaged last week putting up ice. The heavy rain of last Friday night, with the snow and ice, caused the Tuscarawas river and Sugar creek to overflow, resulting in considerable damage in the low lands. Samuel Bixler, principal of the Tuscarawas school, met with a painful accident Sunday evening while attempting to ford the trundled road, the team became fractious, and in trying to escape from the vehicle he was caught in the wheel and had his leg broken; he was taken to the home of a relative, near by, and Dr. Brainard of this place was summoned to attend him. The Daughters of America held a box social, entertainment and cake walk in their hall Tuesday night. The program was interesting from beginning to end. Mrs. Emma Lloyd won the cake walk.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It takes medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Hood's Pills

One Dollar Does the Work of Two at our Counters....

A few Seal Driving Caps at one-half their value 50 pairs of Heavy Lined Wool Driving Gloves, Now 50 cents, \$1.00 values.

The Reason Why—

We need money more than we do those fine Beaver Gloves just half their value now.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COULDN'T GET BOARD

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 11.—Last Wednesday six young men of this place went to Middlebranch with the intention of working in a coal mine, and on arriving at once searched for a boarding house, but to their disappointment were refused the desired accommodations and they left for home in the evening. Our literary society met last night in the school house. A good programme was rendered which was enjoyed by all. J. Berngen, of Massillon, entertained the audience by giving a number of fine selections which were greatly admired. Four young people from New Berlin were Sunday visitors in town. The Tuscarawas river has overflowed its banks at this place, compelling some of our people who live near the river to move their hogs and other stock. Jas. Fowles, of Paul's, was in Massillon last Monday. Will Olvey and Otto Klein have gone to Barborton where they secured employment in a clay bank. Alex. Sharp, and B. Fian, after sojourning in northern Stark county towns for the past few days, returned home Saturday. About twenty five invited friends called on Jacob Kiefer, the other evening, to remind him of his 27th birthday anniversary. The evening was pleasantly spent in numerous ways. At 10 o'clock lunch was served, after which all departed for home, wishing Jacob many happy returns of the evening. A little excitement was created in town last week by a baker wagon going rear end first down over the steep embankment between the two bridges. Luckily nobody was hurt.

WALL FLOWER LODGE.

A Fine Time is Had at the Hard Times Social.

Wall Flower Lodge, No. 103, order Daughters of St. George, gave a hard times social in the G. A. R. hall last night. About 350 persons were present. Whitmer's orchestra furnished music for dancing, and despite the crowd, which was very large in the dancing hall, did exceedingly well.

About twenty five couples entered for the cake walk and after a long consultation by the judges, Messrs. Vose and Carriock, of Canton; Robinson, of North Lawrence, and Wm. Mahar and J. D. Deja, of this city, the cake was awarded to Miss Lillie White and Mr. Clarence Rosenberger, of this city.

During the evening there were recitations by Mr. F. F. Holt, of Canton; Misses Maggie Miller, Lucy Friend, Nellie Jones and Sadie Forest, and a song by Wm. Carriock, of Canton. R. L. Powell gave a selection, with violin obligato by J. D. Deja.

A MAGNIFICENT LECTURE.

George R. Wendling Appears at the New Armory.

George R. Wendling talked to a delighted audience for a little more than an hour, at the Armory, Tuesday evening, on "Unseen Realities." Abstruse as the question may seem, it was nevertheless presented in such a comprehensive manner that all minds could grasp it. The lecture was of such a character that one must hear it to gain an idea of its quality, and those who were present Tuesday evening certainly have now much food for reflection. Behind all forces and action there is the invisible and omnipotent hand of the Creator. Everywhere evidences of its existence are to be found. The power which causes the composite parts of the commonest stone to constitute a stone, which compels the magnetic needle to point invariably to the north and thus guide ships and vessels over the seas of the world, and a thousand and one other proofs as patent, are at every hand to remind us of our God and His existence. The greatest scientist that ever lived cannot tell what produces the simplest of these forces. They simply can describe them.

Mr. Workman in "Pantysylvania."

A hard times party composed of both East and West Side ladies, and styling themselves Mother Hinderer and family, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Workman, of Wooster street, last evening and completely surprised them. Especially Mr. Workman, who from his place of concealment underneath the bed clothing, requested them to with draw until he got into "pantysylvania," after which they took possession of the entire place, and a good time was had. Lucheon was served at ten o'clock, and at eleven o'clock Mother Hinderer saying, "Children, it's time to be abed," gathered them together and with a good night and good wishes all round, took her departure.

Buy Freedom oil from E. M. Shorb. Oil cans furnished free to customers. Farmers' phone 59, West Tremont street.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MASSACRED. CANEA, Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—It is officially stated that twenty-three Musselmen, women and children have been massacred at Kisamo and Karteli.

Two Men Commit Suicide.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The mysterious suicide of two well dressed young men, who arrived from the East last night, took place in the same room. One registered as R. A. Newcome, of Billings, Mont. Both were found dead in their room with all the gas jets turned on. Not a scrap of paper or other means of identification could be found.

Pennsylvania Company Chances.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—John P. Green was elected first vice president of the Pennsylvania Company to succeed Frank Thompson. Chas. E. Pugh, second vice president; S. M. Provist, third. First assistant to the president, Samuel Rea; assistants to the president, Wm. A. Patton, E. T. Postlethwaite; freight traffic manager, Wm. M. Joyce; general manager, J. B. Hutchinson.

Quay's Son Sued for Libel.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Papers have been drawn for a criminal libel and civil suit for damages of \$10,000 against Richard R. Quay, son of Senator Quay. Reed, of the Commercial Gazette, testified that Quay furnished information on which the alleged libel was based.

Mr. Long Will Get It.

CANTON, O., Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—It may be stated that the President-elect has determined on John D. Long, of Massachusetts, for a cabinet portfolio, and the place probably will be the navy department. Mr. Long's endorsements have been overwhelming.

A Lowered Dividend.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The directors of the West Virginia Central road declared an annual dividend of one per cent., a reduction of one-half per cent. from last year.

Mr. Spooner Put Right.

William Spooner, who formed the acquaintance of Patsy Quigley, of Canton, some time ago, under circumstances that seemed to implicate him in a horse stealing affair, has come back to town. He states that when matters were cleared up he was found to have been more sinned against than sinning, and merely a charge of drunkenness was placed against him, for which he was fined \$30 and costs. He wants to be set right in the community, as he fears there are many here who believe him guilty of the original charge.

Public Sale.

The uninsured will offer at public sale, near Sippo Station, February 17th, 1897, his entire stock of Farming Implements and household goods. Sale to be at 9 a. m., sharp.

JACOB LEUTZ.

ACTION NEEDED.

Not Stimulating Action, but Sustaining, Nourishing and Fixed Action, as Generated by

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

To be healthy, strong nervous action must be well supplied to the organs. There is no activity in the body except by and through the nerves. The heart, liver, kidneys and everything are inactive from lack of nerve power. Poisons remain in the body because there is no nerve power to expel them. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer cures by its action on the nerves; it is at once food and medicine for them. It sustains and nourishes by its soothing effect; produces refreshing sleep, which enables them to recuperate. It regulates so that no waste occurs; it cures the cause, goes to the root and restores health. C. N. Pace, Roseville, Ohio, tells in the following words what it did for him: "I was prostrated about a year ago and kept growing worse under treatment of my physician until I could not sleep or hold a small object safely. I was reduced to 110 pounds and to a state of absolute hopelessness. I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Improvement was noticeable from the first dose, was able to sleep, regained muscular control, nervousness abated; I continued to improve, and from the use of seven bottles I am today in perfect health, weighing 162 pounds, a gain of 42 pounds in a few weeks."

When his nerves were restored to healthy action, his food made good, rich blood; the blood made flesh, strength and health. For sale by Z. T. Baltaly and all druggists.

An Illustration of Unselfishness.

Asking you to pay less for Caps and Gloves than we did.

Good mitts at the price of cheap ones. No cheap ones on our counters.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers, 4 E. Main

A MATCH FOR OUTLAWS

Detective Drake Gets Them When He Wants Them.

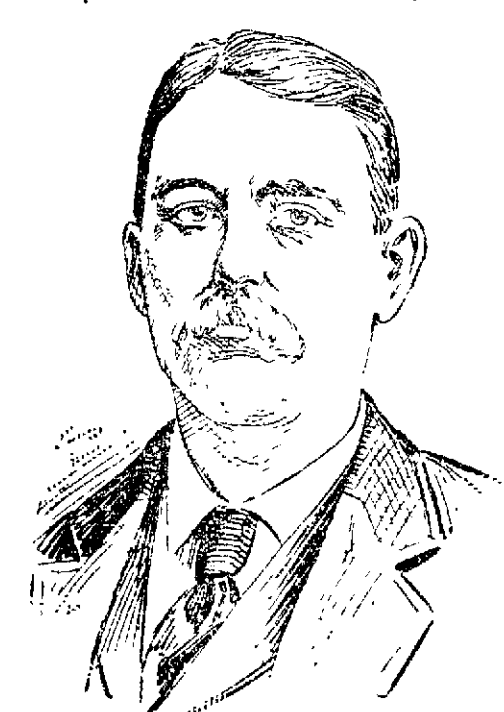
BUT HAS NEVER KILLED A MAN.

His Nerve Has Carried Him Through Many Dangerous Enterprises—Some of His Adventures With Moonshiners—How He Prevented the Rescue of a Prisoner.

Detective George W. Drake, who is conspicuous at present because of his daring capture of the murderers of United States Marshal W. A. Byrd in the Kentucky mountains, has since his youth been noted as one of the most fearless men in a region where, until a short time ago, human life was held cheaply. Drake has just captured the outlaws Nease and Carter.

This is not Drake's first thrilling experience. He is a native of Wolfe county, in the mountainous region of eastern Kentucky. He served as a deputy sheriff and also as a constable. He captured the outlaws Nease and Carter.

When the Lexington and Eastern railroad penetrated the mountain country to Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, the railroad found the need of a heavy man and one whom the desperadoes from that country knew and feared. When the cars began to run from Jackson down to the settlements, the men from the bad districts got into the habit of enjoying themselves at the expense of the railroad as well as to the terror of the peaceable traveler. A lot of the boys from "away back," frequently whole gangs of ruffians who had floated down the Kentucky river on their logs and were going part of the way home by the steam cars, would get full of mean whisky and take the train. They would



GEORGE W. DRAKE.

shoot from the car windows, perforate the roofs of the coaches and indulge in other interesting pastimes.

Drake entered the service of the company, and for many months went up on one passenger train and came down on the next. The first time that a drunken man attempted to pull a pistol he found the cold point of Drake's revolver against his temple. That settled it. Thereafter there was no trouble on the trains.

There is scarcely a county in Kentucky or a state in the Union where Drake has not made arrests. He has arrested desperado moonshiners, fugitive murderers, outlaws, cutthroats of all descriptions, and broken up gangs of counterfeiters. He has not his first man to kill. The nearest he came to this was in a close corner that he once got into at Jeddo, a little town which divides itself with the Kentucky and Tennessee line. Drake was on the lookout for a mountain desperado who was wanted for murder and located him at Jeddo and arrested him while at supper. The prisoner was handcuffed and taken to the depot to await the departure of the train at 9 o'clock.

About 14 of the prisoners' hating friends, heavily armed, went to the little depot to interview Drake. Drake was in the waiting room with his prisoner when the crowd of angry men entered. They waited near the door and the spokesman, a burly, shaggy bearded fellow, politely informed Drake that they had made up their minds to take their friend away from him. If the prisoner was turned over promptly and without resistance, the officer would be permitted to depart unharmed. But if the man was not surrendered peacefully—why, the officer would have to take the consequences. The miners didn't know Drake. He was a stranger to them, but his prisoner knew him.

Drake told the gang that he had a warrant for the man, and he was an officer of the law and would not surrender the prisoner. Drake moved into a corner, so as to have all his assailants squarely in front of him, determined to stand his ground. Nearly every man in the crowd drew his weapon and prepared for a murderous assault upon the detective. Drake, as quick as a flash, drew a big Colt revolver, and, covering the prisoner, said:

"Hold on just a minute. You can shoot me if you want to, but at the drop of the first hammer I'll put a bullet into this man's brain. You can't shoot too quick to keep me from doing this. If you kill me, I'll kill him. If any of you take a step in this direction, even, I'll shoot."

The prisoner, trembling like a leaf, gasped: "He'll do it, boys. Don't shoot." The crowd dispersed, and Drake got on the car with his prisoner. Drake is about 5 feet 1 inch tall, raven-haired and strong muscled. He has a brown mustache, dark hair and gray eyes and is as quick and as easy going in his manners as a Methodist parson. There is none of the braggadochio about him, and he arrests his desperadoes with a complacent air. He has, in his moonshine raids, been in the saddle for four days and nights at a stretch in all kinds of weather and not knowing at what minute he might be shot from his horse with a Winchester. This last job, the arrest of the slayers of the brave Byrd, will give Drake additional cause for extra care in his future mountain trips.

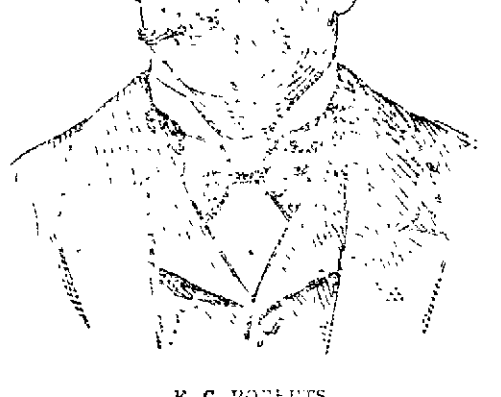
Bloomers For Housemaids. Lady Harborton advocates the adoption of housemaids of the bloomer costume, such as is worn by lady bicyclists. She says there would be fewer breakers and accidents of all sorts.

HAS A MARRIAGE MONOPOLY.

A Michigan Magistrate Who Makes Weddings His Specialty.

The people of Lapeer, Mich., thought they were having lots of fun with Mr. E. C. Roberts when they nominated him for justice of the peace. Mr. Roberts is one of the most prominent men in the place, and the idea of his running for the most insignificant office seemed highly ridiculous to the jokers of Lapeer. Mr. Roberts took it as a joke, too, but on election day every one voted for him, and he was elected.

Now, Mr. Roberts has a fine sense of humor, and, although he is a bank president, he decided to assume all the privileges and duties of his new office.



E. C. ROBERTS.

Finding that he was authorized to solemnize marriages, he made the tying of the hymeneal knot a specialty. By charging only the legal fee of \$1 for his services and by advertising liberally in the local papers Mr. Roberts has secured almost a monopoly of the business, and couples come from all over the county to be united in holy bonds. The ministers do not like it a bit, but that does not trouble Mr. Roberts.

His letter heads, on which he now conducts all his correspondence, are unique. He has them printed in red ink. In the left hand corner appears his portrait, under which is the title, "The original and only exclusively matrimonial magistrate." Other legends to be found at the top of the page are as follows:

"Marriages solemnized promptly, accurately and eloquently. Plain ceremony, legal fee, \$1.00, optional, extra."

"A fine line of high grade bridesmaids and groomsmen constantly on hand to assist in the services."

"Dispensations a specialty. Night calls answered without extra charge. Consultations free."

Offices at the elevator or First National bank parlors or wherever most convenient to suit.

"N. B.—My anti-fish-line is warranted effective and will not injure the most delicate complexion."

TOOK HIMSELF TO PRISON.

Gave Himself Up to Serve a Ninety-nine Year Sentence.

Wat Reed, the farmer of Platte county, Mo., who was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary, went to Jefferson City and delivered himself to the warden at the state prison. He was sentenced for killing his neighbor, Newton Winn, in the courtroom at Platte City.

Reed was out on bond when the supreme court of the state decided his case, affirming the sentence of the lower court. He received the decision in a newspaper while in his room at a hotel. He picked up his valise, walked to the station and started at once for the penitentiary. An hour later, when the officers arrived to arrest him, he was gone, and the supposition was that he had become a fugitive.

The two farmers were neighbors near the village of Grayson, and both were rich. They quarreled over an affair of business



WAT REED.

and became enemies. A lawsuit followed, and the bitterness between them culminated in the fight in the courtroom, when Reed shot Winn to death. He emptied his revolver at his enemy, one of the bullets grazing the cheek of the judge on the bench.

Reed refused to spend his fortune in defending himself and leave his family penniless. He had thousands of dollars in the bank when he was out on bond and might have hidden himself in a foreign country, but refused to go.

The Cigarette in Paris.

Nowhere is the cigarette smoked as much as in Paris, not even in Spain, that classic land of the papel de hilo. The pure Parisian may be recognized by the fact that he only smokes the cigarette. Whether a man of fortune, with the means of purchasing the fullest flavored regalias of the mildest parages, or a man of the people to whom the pipe is more convenient, as he can hold it between his teeth while he works—to whatever class he may belong, and whatever good reason he may have for preferring something different, the Parisian always remains faithful to his plain tobacco rolled up in a piece of paper and rolled up by himself.

Let that point be noted, for one of the charms of the cigarette is to make it one self, to feel it take form and consistency, gradually becoming firmer, more equal, soft and elastic, rustling, crackling and softly gliding between the fingers which caress it fondly.

The greatest attraction in the cigarette is to smoke it without its ever being completely made, for this second point must be noted in particular. The real smoker of the cigarette never sees his paper or gives to it a definite form, but continues to roll while smoking it.—Paris Letter.

DISPOSING OF PASTRY.

Subsides That Capable Housewives Can Make of Left Overs.

It is not always an easy matter to dispose of all the scraps of pastry left after making patties or pies of any kind.

In olden times there was a variety of nice little cakes made of small pieces of fine pastry and garnished with jelly, jams or sweetened cream whipped to a stiff froth and flavored. The well known "wells of Cupid," as they were known in those sentimental days, were nothing more than tiny flat cakes of pastry with a raised ring of pastry laid on them, the cavity in the center being filled with jelly or jam of some bright color.

These "wells" are sometimes made of cold boiled plum pudding, garnished with a creamy hard brandy sauce, and they are then served at the holiday season and known as "wells of Noel." At least any plain cookie dough may be rolled out and cut into circles and slices of equal size, and have a ring laid on every circle and the cakes baked. The cavity in the center may be filled with bright jelly or fruit.

These tiny little cakes called "marigolds" may be made of puff paste or any other cake or tartar that can be rolled out. They are especially nice made of puff paste alaced with sugar and baked a golden hue.

Cut out 20 circles of pastry with a fluted cutter about two inches in diameter. Then stamp out an equal number of rings about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Put these tiny rings in the center of the large circles and stick pieces of blanched and shredded almonds around the centerpieces. Dip these cakes with sugar and bake them in a quick oven for about ten minutes, or until they are a nice golden brown.

Arrange little strips of red currant jelly lengthwise around the edge between the strips of almond. These represent the petals of the flower. These cakes are troublesome to make, but are nice for a child's party or other gala occasion.

"King Henry's shoestrings" are strips of pastry arranged in four loops in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross. They are decorated with bits of green grape jelly and red currant jelly to represent rubies and emeralds. Where a cookie butter is used pieces of candied cherry and green lime or the prettier candied angelica can be used.

Other cakes may be made in the form of small wreaths made of little leaves of pastry when baked. Bits of bright jelly set in various hollows of the wreath represent blossoms. These are a delight to children.—St. Louis Republic.

Is the Sun Burning Up? Thousands of curious and ingenious theories have been advanced to account for the effect that the sun, although he has whirled his burning disk across the heavens for untold ages, continues to burn without being consumed or his bulk being lessened in the least.

Some of our most learned astronomers believe, or pretend to believe, that the great orb is a ball of gas, but even a great globe of gas would be consumed to its utmost atom in the course of a few thousand years. Others say that fire is kept up by the burning of the remains of wrecked worlds which are constantly falling into its mysterious, burning depths. But even this seems far from probable, and those who take an opposite view declare that it is a monstrously absurd conclusion. In summing up his opinion on the last conclusion one of the most eminent astronomers of the day has figured that a mountain range consisting of 176 cubic miles could fall into the sun and yet not furnish fuel enough to keep up the present rate of heat for a single second, and that a mass equal to our earth would only furnish heat for 93 years. If these conclusions are correct, we may well ask, Of what wonderful, indestructible substance is our great light giver composed?—Exchange.

The Holland Tea Table. Elegance is reached in the Holland tea table, its standard richly carved in mahogany or antique oak and inlaid with medallions in delft. The top is a movable tray in the beautiful china mounted in brass with heavily chased handles of the metal at either end. A couple to tea service of delft accompanies it, making it a drawing room appointment of great beauty and expense. The well informed hostess, although delighted in its possession, will not claim for it genuineness, knowing that the lovely blue china now such a craze is but a close imitation. Only one perfect service of real old Holland delft is owned in this country, and that descended from Dutch ancestors and is so valuable as to be without fixed price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Sway of the Sash.

How fascinating are the belts and sashes which form such important items in the fashions of the moment! Close fitting, deep folded belts made of satin or silk are worn with toilets of silk, fine hair and grass lawn. The newest ribbon belts are finished off with a flat piping on each side of white silk or satin, but if the belt is black or dark in color the piping may be in a light, contrasting shade. Loosely draped sashes look best on youthful figures, and folded belts crossed in front are most becoming to slender shapes. Even plain dresses may be converted into smart, stylish toilets if the belt or sash and the collar and bows are chosen to correspond and in good taste.—New York Advertiser.

Only a Trifling Difference.

Stickem—What's the difference between a scorcher and the anticyclone crusaders?

Stickem—Give it up.

Stickem—One wheels to beat the band, while the others band to beat the wheels.—New York World.

Ancient Cards.

In early French cards the kings were named David, Alexander, Caesar and Charlemagne, representing the monarchs of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and French.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

How Clerk Arnold of the Hotel Conrad Treated an Unwelcome Guest.

After the battle of Waterloo, when the allied forces lay in and around Belgium, every conceivable sort of coin was in circulation. One day an Irish soldier walked into a hotel with a British shilling and asked the landlord if it would go. "Good for anything I have" was the reply. The Irishman took him at his word and ordered dinner, when he had gotten outside of an astonishing amount of wines and victuals he tendered the shilling in payment. Explanations followed and the landlord taking in the situation says:—Here my good man misery loves company keep the shilling and play the same game on my neighbor down the street! As the shilling was pocketed the owner coolly replied, "Can't my friend, I worked it on him yesterday and he sent me to you to-day." Now this anecdote has nothing to do with Mr. T. B. Arnold the obliging clerk of the Hotel Conrad. We merely introduce him in this manner so that his fellow citizens who have regular visits from relatives of the guest in question will know how to dispose of the intruder. Read what Mr. Arnold says:—

I had a miserable headache across the house every time I went to stoop over or bend somewhat it would cause the greatest pain. For two or three weeks I thought I would have to give up work. I did not know for sure what was wrong, but I blamed the kidneys and went to Balzly's drug store at the opera house block and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, they relieved me before I had taken an entire box, and have not had a return of it since. Doan's Kidney Pills are all right I would recommend them to any one.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.

NASAL CATARRH

Is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at drug stores, or by mail, ELLY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chittenden's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. Cures, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsical Swelling, Stiffness of the Joints, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Indigestion, Constipation, and all the ailments arising from a bilious or impure state of the system. Take no other. Do not eat rich or spicy food, and abstain from alcohol. "Relief for Ladies." Tablets to return Mail, 10,000 Pennyroyal Pills, Same Paper. Chittenden's Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Made by an Local Dispensary.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.									
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time									
Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No. 7					
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.					
Toledo, Ohio	8:00	2:50	7:45						
Oak Harbor	9:05	3:55	8:44						
Frederick	9:25	4:15	9:07						
Clyde	9:40	4:30	9:22						
Bellevue	9:57	4:45	9:40						
Monroeville	10:12	4:05	10:05						
Norwalk	10:28	4:15	10:16						
Wellington	11:07	5:05	11:02						
Spencer	11:20	5:18	11:11						
Lodi	11:37	5:33	11:31						
Creston	11:53	5:48	11:47						
Orville	12:24	6:17	12:14						
Massillon	1:00	6:50	12:50	6:25					
Navarro	1:37			6:42					
Valley Jct.	2:08			7:12					
Canal Dover	2:40								
Marbleton	3:05								
Sharonville	3:32			7:36					
Newark	3:47			7:50					
Solo	3:59			8:05					
Jewett	4:14			8:16					
Dillonvale	4:18			8:15					
Warrenton	4:33			8:30					
Brilliant	4:52			8:52					
Mingo Jct.	5:05			9:05					
Steubenville	5:10			9:10					
Martin's Ferry	5:15			9:15					
Wheeling	5:16			9:16					

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.									
Time table in effect Jan. 1, 1907									
North Bound.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Valley Depot	8:30	1:00	4:30						
Cleveland	8:45	1:15	4:45						
Lorain	9:00	1:30	5:00						
Massillon	9:15	1:45	5:15						
Wellington	9:30	2:00	5:30						
Spencer	9:45	2:15	5:45						
Lodi	10:00	2:30	6:00						
Creston	10:15	2:45	6:15						
Orville	10:30	3:00	6:30						
Massillon	10:45	3:15	6:45						
Navarro	11:00	3:30	7:00						
Valley Jct.	11:15	3:45	7:15						
Canal Dover	11:30	4:00	7:30						
Sharonville	11:45	4:15	7:45						
Newark	12:00	4:30	8:00						
Solo	12:15	4:45	8:15						
Jewett	12:30	5:00	8:30						
Dillonvale	12:45	5:15	8:45						
Warrenton	1:00	5:30	9:00						
Brilliant	1:15	5:45	9:15						
Mingo Jct.	1:30	6:00	9:30						
Steubenville	1:45	6:15	9:45						
Martin's Ferry	2:00	6:30	10:00						
Wheeling	2:15	6:45	10:15						

READ THIS!

If you want a Fine

SUIT MADE TO ORDER

At Prices that will Surprise you, Call on

J. W. FOLTZ,

The POPULAR TAILOR & CLOTHIER

Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats and Furnishing Goods at your own price.

HE WAS A POOH BAH.

HOW YOUNG FOX RAN A WHOLE COUNTY IN DAKOTA.

He Held All the Offices For One Winter and Rather Enjoyed the Experience, Though It Is Presumed That He Was Sometimes a Little Lonesome.

There is a man in this town who was the supreme ruler of the whole county for almost six months. He was a Pooh Bah with a vengeance. His name is E. J. Fox, and he is fond of telling how he ran Cavalier county in the first winter of its existence. It came about in this way:

Cavalier county had been named, but unorganized, for several years up to 1884. It consisted of a large strip of land, all owned by the government, lying west of the western boundary line of Pembina county. About that time P. McHugh of Bathgate was elected as a representative of Pembina county in the legislature, and it occurred to him and to Attorney W. J. Mooney of the same village that it would be well to organize Cavalier county and add to it the three ranges in the western part of Pembina county. This western part of Pembina county was very much higher than the rest of the county, and was situated, the people said, and say yet, "on the mountain." So McHugh got a bill through the legislature defining Cavalier county as it is today.

This was in the winter of 1884-5. A courthouse was built at Langdon, which was designated as the county seat, and at the election in November various county officers were elected. But none of the county officers came to Langdon to live. It was already a bad winter, and they could see no reason why they should come if there was some one there to take charge of the county. So they united in naming E. J. Fox, a young man just from Canada, to take charge of the county until summer. Fox accepted the position, or position, and in December took charge of the offices of the county. The courthouse was then a large building—in fact, too large for use. Fox decided that it would be better to have a vacant until spring, and he took up his abode in a one room "shanty-shack," the only other building in town. This was about 15 by 20 feet in dimensions, and there he lived and did business that winter. He was deputy clerk of the courts, county judge, county treasurer, county auditor and register of deeds. The sheriff lived in the country and the superintendent of schools lived just across the Manitoba line. The sheriff did not serve out his term, for he was put in jail for shooting a man in a fight. There was not another living soul within two miles.

Fox lived entirely alone, and did his own cooking, except the bread baking, which was done by a neighbor three miles away. Langdon, though the county seat, was not yet a postoffice. The postmaster of Olga, in the eastern part of the county, used to send over a large package of letters and papers about twice a week to the people whom he knew lived near Langdon, and Fox would give to these people their mail when they called for it. There was not one settler 40 miles to the west, but about 40 and 50 miles northwest, near the Manitoba line, there were several settlers, and some of these used to drive that great distance to "file" on a homestead or a tree claim. When they did that, Fox had to give them their meals and lodgings, and, in fact, he had often to keep a sort of hotel.

The winter of 1884-5 was very cold, and at night Fox used often to lie awake and listen to the blizzards howl around his little shack. He was kept busy, however, for there were many things, registrations of mortgages and a few deeds. An average of two or three men would come to see him daily on business, but he seldom saw a woman. Nearly all the settlers near him at that time were bachelors, who afterward went back to Canada to get married; and indeed Fox did the same. Everybody was poor, and yet they all seemed to enjoy themselves, though they had to haul their wheat from 50 to 75 miles to market.

The winter passed very swiftly, and in the summer Mooney and McHugh came with their families. Then other settlers began to pour in. Buildings went up, as if by magic, and in a few months there were a postoffice and a dozen dwellings. Talk of a railroad began to be heard, and in a few months it came. Then indeed Pooh-Bah Fox had to surrender his glory. He chose to take up the humble position of superintendent of the schools of the county and he still retains the place. He is disposed to think that, in spite of the comforts and conveniences of the present life here, he enjoyed himself more that winter when he was monarch of the government offices of Cavalier county.—Langdon (N. D.) Cor. Chicago Record.

Discernment.

"Ella, you have been playing all the afternoon with those toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you," said her mother.

"But, mamma, I am not playing with toy soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them."—Pearson's Weekly.

Accounted For.

Mabel—What an interesting talker Mr. Gusher is! He always holds one when he speaks.

Mrs. Gusher—Does he? That accounts for the hair I found on his shoulder last night.—Straud Magazine.

The principal defense of the Dutch in the war with Alva was found in the character of their country. Small bastions, long curtain walls and very wide ditches filled with water were the characteristics of a Dutch fortification.

A wagon load of mortar will fill about 80 holes.

HE HAD A CLOSE CALL.

Major General Miles' Thrilling Encounter With Lane Deer.

Probably the closest call General Miles ever had in all his experience as an Indian fighter was that in his encounter with Lane Deer. It was in 1877, when he was still a colonel, during his campaign against the Sioux and other hostile tribes in the northwest. Lane Deer and his outlaws had been making trouble in Dakota, and Colonel Miles raided their village. He tells the rest of the story in his personal recollections thus:

"In the surprise and excitement of the wild onset of the charge a group of warriors was forced away from the rest. Before making the attack I had ordered my Sioux and Cheyenne Indians to call out to the Lane Deer Indians that if they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their lives. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms on the ground. In order to assure them of our good will I called out, 'How, how-kola' (meaning friend), and extended my hand to the chief, Lane Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, as, although he was wild and trembling with excitement, my adjutant, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star."

"Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me. He had more business than discretion and, I presume, desired to insure my safety, as he drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lane Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent action than the fact that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not."

"As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it, and grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his set jaw, wild eye and the open muzzle of his rifle, I realized my danger and instantly whirled my horse from him, and in this quick movement of the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches. At that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me, the bullet whizzed past my breast, bearing me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a brave soldier near my side."

Naturally the whole scattered band of Indians was instantly wild out by a close and deadly fire from the soldiers. The incident is typical of the whole series of Indian campaigns in which General Miles figured in the last quarter of a century. The desire to treat the Redskins as fellow men, constantly thwarted by the natural suspicions of the savages themselves, is apparent all through the book.

ORIGIN OF "RESTAURANT."

An Interesting Philological Fact From France.

The French author, Maurice Cabs, recently published in La République Française an essay about the restaurants and eating houses of Paris, relating many interesting details. His story of how the term "restaurant" was first used is well worth repeating. For a long time inns and eating houses in France were only intended for the benefit of traveling people, for the people took their meals at home, and restaurants were unknown. The first enterprise of the kind was founded in Paris in 1765. A citizen by the name of Boulanger opened in the Rue des Pontiers an eating house where soup, meat, fowl and eggs were served. A chronicler relates that meals were served there on small, round, marble tables, and everything was scrupulously clean.

Over the entry to this first eating house the proprietor had hung a sign, upon which were the Latin words, "Veni ad me omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos" (Come unto me all ye whose stomachs need attention, and I will restore them). This is a parody on the well known Biblical quotation, "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," only in place of labor and heavy laden he said, "whose stomachs need attention." The word "restaurant," from the Latin "restaurare" (restore or refresh), was the main characteristic of the new establishment and gave it its name. Boulanger amassed a large fortune, for his enterprise proved eminently successful, but he was soon imitated, some of his imitators becoming more famous than he, like Borel, at whose place 120 years ago meals could be had for 150 francs (\$30) per cover.

Grant and Hancock at a Night Alarm.

When Hancock's headquarters were reached, the party remained with him for some time, awaiting the arrival of the head of Warren's troops. Hancock's wound received at Gettysburg had not thoroughly healed, and he suffered such inconvenience from it when in the saddle that he had applied for permission to ride in a spring ambulance while on the march and when his troops were not in action. He was reclining upon one of the seats of the ambulance, conversing with General Grant, who had dismounted and was sitting on the ground with his back against a tree, whittling a stick, when the sound of firing broke forth directly in front. Hancock sprang up, seized his sword, which was lying near him, buckled it around his waist and cried, "My horse, my horse!" The scene was intensely dramatic and recalled vividly to the bystanders the cry of Richard III on the field of Bosworth. Grant listened a moment without changing his position or ceasing his whittling and then remarked: "They are not fighting. The firing is all on one side. It takes two sides to start a fight." In a few minutes the firing died away, and it was found that the enemy was not advancing. The incident fairly illustrates the contrast in the temperaments of these two distinguished soldiers.—General Horace Porter in Century.

Poisoned by a Snake In Alcohol.

A surprising experiment demonstrating the lasting qualities of snake poison was recently made by Professor Maisonneuve, which showed that a dead snake is almost as dangerous as a live one. The professor took an unusually large specimen of the common viper of southern France, which for more than 20 years had been exhibited in the zoological museum at Angers, France, preserved in alcohol. The first experiment with one of the poisonous fangs of this snake seemed to show that the 20 years' contact with the alcohol had robbed the poison of its virulence, for a sparrow wounded with one of its teeth did not develop any symptoms of being poisoned. The cause of the nonaction of the poison at first was speedily found, however, in the thickening of the poison at the entrance of the canal into the tooth, which prevented the poison from flowing. When Professor Maisonneuve extracted some of the poisonous substance with a fine needle and injected a minimal portion of it into the sparrow, the latter showed all the symptoms of poisoning inside of half an hour, which gradually increased until it died in convulsions in 21½ hours after the injection of the poison. As it was heretofore believed that snake poison loses its dangerous and virulent qualities with the death of the reptile, great care in handling dead snakes will be a matter of common sense precaution.

Some sensitive plants growing in marshes in the southern states are provided with a substitute for nerves, the antennae, or hairs, on the edges of the leaves being the feelers. When touched, the entire leaf shrinks away from the hand.



REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings."—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using

Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment blank.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will

print you anything you need

in the line of job work.

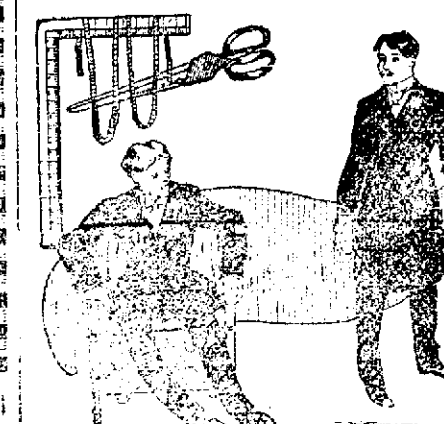


Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest. She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the bargains I am offering in city and suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."



If You Want

to make a presentable appearance at home or abroad, you need the services of a good reliable tailor. Remember no two men are built alike and ready-made clothing cannot give you perfect satisfaction for this reason.

Every man has a peculiarity of his own and unless he has this taken into consideration his clothes cannot possibly fit him.

W. F. BREED, Tailor, 131 East Main Street.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Positively the Greatest Bargain Ever Offered!

For Daily Use in Your Home or Office and especially to aid the young folks in their studies, no single work in the world equals that matchless Reference Library, the New

STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA



For a Limited Time Only—Just to Introduce the Work

ONE DOLLAR

You thus secure this Splendid Reference Library at once for continued use and enjoyment.

SEE HOW LATE IT IS!

people who have LATELY become famous, such, for instance, as PROF. KOENIGEN, discoverer of the "X RAY," IAN MACLAREN, DR. NANNSEN, the explorer; RUDWARD KIPPLING, the celebrated writer. Besides this it is the only encyclopedia which presents all the LATEST STATISTICS—State, Territorial, and National, and of the whole world.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT!

HOW TO SECURE ONE OF THESE SPLENDID SETS

Send \$1 to THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and a full set of eight volumes of THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA in cloth binding will be forwarded to you at once. The balance is payable at the rate of \$1.50 monthly for one year, or about 5 cents a day. If you prefer the half-Morocco binding, the monthly payment will be \$2 and for full sheep, \$2.50 per month for the year. We recommend the half-Morocco style, which is particularly elegant and serviceable, and will last a lifetime. If not as represented, ask set may be returned within ten days and money will be promptly refunded. Owing to the nominal price at which these introductory sets are sold, transportation charges must be paid by purchaser. Our confidence that the volumes will be cheerfully paid for is shown by sending a \$45 set of books on payment of only \$1. We also see this offer in. Address

THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA is the LATEST OF ALL general reference works. All others are from 5 to 10 years old, and are silent regarding RECENT topics of universal interest. THE "STANDARD AMERICAN" contains hundreds of NEW ARTICLES on subjects not treated in any other encyclopedia, such, for instance, as "THE X RAY," "ARGON," "HORSELESS CARRIAGES," "THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION," "COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of the most famous men of the day, such, for instance, as PROF. KOENIGEN, discoverer of the "X RAY," IAN MACLAREN, DR. NANNSEN, the explorer; RUDWARD KIPPLING, the celebrated writer. Besides this it is the only encyclopedia which presents all the LATEST STATISTICS—State, Territorial, and National, and of the whole world. It is the One Great, Practical Reference Library for the Professional and Business Man, the Teacher, the Student, the Farmer, the Artisan and Mechanic.

With over 3,500 engravings, of superb quality and wonderful variety, including numerous engraved portraits of distinguished Poets, Authors, Physicians, Chemists, Philosophers and Scientists, and with over 300 new maps, diagrams and charts from the VERY LATEST EXPLORATIONS and SURVEYS, delineating Continents, Empires, Countries, States, Cities, Towns, Canals, Solar, Lunar, and Planetary Systems, and every portion of the known world, and forming a Complete and Indexed Atlas of the globe. THE STANDARD AMERICAN is the best illustrated and the best mapped Encyclopedia in the English Language.

Our Great Introductory Offer

To secure widespread and favorable publicity for THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA, we have decided to place a few introductory sets in each community throughout the country for comparison with all other reference works as to plan, scope, lateness of treatment and general practical and educational value. We feel that every set will create a demand for others. While the distribution will be general in extent, it will last for a limited time only, after which our regular subscription sale will begin at prices ranging from \$13 to \$72 a set, according to style of binding. Now, however, to quickly and thoroughly introduce the work, as above stated, we make the price merely nominal (about the cost of paper and printing), the distribution being limited to a very few weeks, reserving the privilege of withdrawing the offer at any time when we consider a sufficient number of these introductory sets, at the special price, has been distributed.

Send \$1 to THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and a full set of eight volumes of THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA in cloth binding will be forwarded to you at once. The balance is payable at the rate of \$1.50 monthly for one year, or about 5 cents a day. If you prefer the half-Morocco binding, the monthly payment will be \$2 and for full sheep, \$2.50 per month for the year. We recommend the half-Morocco style, which is particularly elegant and serviceable, and will last a lifetime. If not as represented, ask set may be returned within ten days and money will be promptly refunded. Owing to the nominal price at which these introductory sets are sold, transportation charges must be paid by purchaser. Our confidence that the volumes will be cheerfully paid for is shown by sending a \$45 set of books on payment of only \$1. We also see this offer in. Address

The ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Prepared under editorial supervision of John Clark Ridpath, LL.D.

author of "Ridpath's Histories," etc., assisted by a large corps of editors and over 100 eminent scholars and specialists.

A Superb Reference Work

treating over 60,000 topics (10,000 more than any other encyclopedia) covering the entire field of human knowledge, thought and endeavor, including: The Arts, Sciences, Philosophy, History, Biography, Geography, Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology, Navigation, Exploration, Discovery, Agriculture, Horticulture, Commerce, Finance, Ethnology, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, Mineralogy, Electricity, Theology, Law, Medicine, Political Economy, Statistics, etc., etc.

Fresh from the Press
Cost \$800,000 to Produce

The NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA is brought down to the present time, and contains hundreds of articles on subjects not treated in any other reference work. Another important feature in which it stands absolutely alone is its very full appendixes which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Statistics of Presidential Elections, State and Territorial Elections, Religious Summaries, Statistics of the Population of the World, and a Veritable Mine of Other Information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

It is Now the Standard

Every school, college, court and public library, where the work has been thus far introduced, has immediately given it the preference over all others.

secures IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF the entire set of 8 volumes. Balance payable \$1.50 monthly for one year.

